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J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S

ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

VEGETABLE AND GARDEN

SEEDS,

ALSO AN

ALMANAC.

ADAPTED TO THE

SOUTHERN STATES,

FOR

1876.



J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

Growers and Importers of Seeds,

15 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

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J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John Street, New York.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

—OF—

KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

ARTICHOKE—ARTICHAUT—*Aleachofa*—Artichoke.

Culture.—Select deep rich, light loam, not liable to retain much water. Give plenty of well rotted manure. Plant the seed the last of March, in an open situation, and keep clear of weeds; if dry weather, water frequently. The seedlings should be left in rows three and a half feet apart and three feet distant in the rows. When cold weather approaches, they should receive a good dressing of well-rotted manure. The offsets should be taken off, and the strongest used for new beds. A bed will last five or six years.

ASPARAGUS—ASPERGE—*Esparrago*—Spargel.

Conover's Colossal.

Culture.—The seeds may be sown in February, in drills one foot apart. Press the earth well down with a roller or board. Keep free from weeds, and in the second year transplant into permanent beds, which can be made as follows: The ground should not be too wet, nor too strong, and should have a large supply of well-rotted manure, several inches thick, laid on, and then regularly trenched eighteen inches deep, mixing well the manure. The beds should be four and a half feet wide, with walks two feet wide. Four rows of plants should be put in each bed, and the plants twelve inches in the rows. The crown of each plant should be about six inches below the level of the bed. When the top dies off, cut the stalks down; afterwards giving a good dressing of manure. A slight dressing of salt in early Spring is very beneficial.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS—FEVE DE MARAIS—*Haba*—

Große Bohnen.

1 Early Mazagan. | 2 Broad Windsor. | 3 Sword Long Pod.

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest, and Nos. 2 and 3 are the best for main crop.

Culture.—To do well, Broad Beans should be planted last of October, or early in November, in order to get them into pod before the heat of Summer. When in pod, break off the tops of the plants to check growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

DWARF, or SNAP BEANS—HARICOT—*Frijoles*—Krup Bohnen.

1 Early Snap Short.	6 Early Dun-Colored.	11 Refugee, or 1000 to 1.
2 Early Turtle Soup.	7 Early Marrowfat, white.	12 Large White Kidney, or
3 Early Valentine.	8 Black Wax.	Royal Dwarf.
4 Early Mohawk.	9 Early Rachel.	13 White Cluster
5 Early China.	10 Yellow Six Weeks.	

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 3 and 8 are the earliest; No. 4 the most hardy, and most desirable for general use; Nos. 6 and 11 are very productive, and best for main crop; No. 11 also for late, and the best for pickling.

Culture.—In March select a warm, dry, sheltered spot, dig and manure slightly, make drills an inch deep and two feet apart, drop the Beans two inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than an inch deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed, and plant for main crop in April, and for succession until September.

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS—HARICOT-RAMES—*Frijole de bejucos*—*Stangen Bohnen*.

1 Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry.	2 Dutch Case Knife.	4 Small White Lima.
	3 Large White Lima.	5 French Asparagus.
	6 Black Wax.	

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are Snaps, and Nos. 3, 4 and 5 are Shell Beans.

Culture.—If warm, dry weather, plant a few Limas in March, for an early crop, and in April for the principal crop. Plant main crop of Corn-field Beans (Snaps) about the 10th of May, in hills, about four feet apart, and not more than two inches deep. Manure freely.

BEET—BETTERAVE—*Remolacha*—Rümfelrüben.

1 New Egyptian.	4 Early Blood Turnip.	7 Yellow Wurzel.
2 Extra Early Turnip.	5 Long Smooth Blood.	8 White Sugar.
3 Early Bassano.	6 Red Mangle Wurzel.	9 Yellow Sugar.

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the earliest and best, if used when young; No. 4 for general use; Nos. 4 and 5 for late crop; Nos. from 6 to 9 for cattle feeding.

Culture.—Sow in February, and at intervals up to the last of August; the August sown are fine for Winter use. The soil should be deep, rich, light loam, dry, rather than moist. For the long kinds, trench eighteen inches deep. The rows should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to eight inches in the rows. Stir the soil often, to kill the weeds, and the plants will make larger roots.

BORAGE—BOURRACHE—*Borraja*—Borretsch.

Kinds.—The young leaves of this Annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salads or boiled as Spinach; also fine for Bees.

Culture.—Sow in the Spring, in light soil, and transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks growth.

BRCOLI—**Brocoli**—*Brocoli*—*Spargelfohl*.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 White Sprouting. | 3 Early Purple. | 5 Early Purple Cape (fine). |
| 2 Early White. | 4 Early Walcheren. | 6 White Cape. |

Kinds.—The above are the sorts best adapted to the climate, and the only ones that succeed generally. We recommend No. 5 as the most certain.

Culture.—Same as Cabbage. Grows finely near the sea-coast.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—**CHOU DE BRUXELLES**—*Berza de Brussels*.
Rosenfohl.

Culture.—Same as Cabbage. Often grow four feet high, and form numerous small heads like Cabbage.

BURNET—**PIMPERNELL DE JARDIN**—*Pimpernella*—*Pimpernell*.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. Manure freely every year.

CABBAGE—**CHOU**—*Berza de repollo*—*Rohl*.

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Early York, | 7 Early Sugar-Loaf, | 13 Large Flat Dutch, |
| 2 Early Dutch, | 8 Early Ox-Heart (true) | 14 Green Glazed, |
| 3 Early Wakefield, | 9 Large Early York, | 15 Drumhead Savoy, |
| 4 Early Winningstadt, | 10 Early Drumhead, | 16 Globe Savoy, |
| 5 Early Battersea, | 11 Large Late Bergen, | 17 Red, for Pickling. |
| 6 Early Savoy, | 12 Large Late Drumhead, | |

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest; Nos. 4, 8 and 9 are the best for second early. We particularly recommend Nos. 4 and 8. Nos. 12 and 13 are the well known Winter varieties. No. 15 will be found equally worthy of cultivation.

Culture.—Sow the early sorts in Autumn; and protect by leaves, or Pine brush during the Winter, transplanting early in Spring; or sow the seed in open ground early in February. Sow for later crops in May. They should be sown in shallow drills four to six inches apart. When the plants are six inches high, transplant into *richly manured* ground; the early kinds two feet apart, the late kinds, for Winter use, three feet apart. The ground must be deeply loosened and worked thoroughly to grow large and good heads. Hoe often, to kill weeds. If troubled by the Cabbage flea (*Haltica*), sprinkle the plants with soot, wood ashes, lime or Scotch snuff; either of the above will drive them away. Late Cabbage should be set in trenches, and the earth gradually hauled up to the stems from which roots are thrown out; in this way they do not feel the droughts. Superphosphate of lime is an excellent manure for Cabbage.

CARDOON—**CARDON**—*Cardo*—*Cardon*.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart; when full size, bind plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch.

CARROT—CARROTE—*Zanahoria*—Möhren.

1 Extra Early Forcing,	3 Half Long Red,	5 Altringham,
2 Early Horn,	4 Long Orange,	6 Long White.

Kinds.—For the earliest and for the latest crops, No. 2 is best; No. 4 is the best for main crop; No. 1 is the best for forcing.

Culture.—Must be sown in February or first of March; later in the season the seed germinates badly, and is not to be relied upon until Autumn. Thin out early crop to five inches in row; main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop; fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.

CAULIFLOWER—CHOU-FLEUR—*Coliflor*—Blumenkohl.

1 Early Paris,	2 Thorburn's Nonpareil,	3 Early London,
	4 Large White French,	5 Large Late London.

Kinds.—No. 1 will be found the finest variety for early, and No. 2 for late.

Culture.—Sow in light, rich soil; otherwise, treat precisely in the same manner as Late Cabbage.

CELERI—CELERI—*Apio*—Zellerie.

1 Giant White Solid,	2 Dwarf Crimson,	4 Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted.
	4 Self-Blanching.	

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are considered the best sorts.

Culture.—Sow in February, in a seed-bed half an inch deep; thin out the plants, when up, to an inch apart. When strong plants, dig trenches four feet apart and fifteen inches wide; dig each trench a moderate spade deep, put three inches of well rotted dung all over the bottom of each trench, then pare the sides, and dig the dung and parings with an inch or two of loose mould at the bottom, incorporating all well together, and put in the plants in two rows six inches apart, and eight inches apart in rows. Give a good watering after planting, earth up as the plants make growth, and keep the earth between the trenches loose and open with the spade. The Turnip-rooted variety does not require trenches; ordinary garden culture is all that is necessary.

CHERVIL—CERFEUIL—*Perifollo*—Brennenlauch.

Culture.—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the Spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart.

TUBEROUS CHERVIL—CHEROPHYLLUM BULBOSUM.

The quality of this very interesting and valuable root being proved to rank worthy of a place amongst culinary vegetables, it is offered to the notice of cultivators. In size and shape the root assumes the proportions of a small Dutch Carrot. It possesses a clear, pure flesh, and imparts a flavor, when boiled, between the Chestnut and the Potato, and even in its raw state it is of a pleasant, nutty flavor.

Culture.—Its treatment is much like the Carrot, except that it should be sown in the Autumn, in good substantial soil, watering in dry weather, and protecting from slugs, by a slight surface dressing of lime or clean ashes. The roots are ripened by July, and can be preserved until April, if occasionally examined to prevent premature growth.

COLEWORT, or Collards—CHOU—*Cuba*—Blätterfohl.

Culture.—Sow seeds as for Cabbage, for succession from February to June, again in August. Transplant when one month old, in rows three feet apart each way, and hoe frequently.

CORN—MAIS—*Maiz*—Mais.

FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

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|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Extra Early Dwarf Sugar. | 5 Twelve-Rowed Sugar. |
| 2 Crosby's Early Sugar. | 6 Stowell's Evergreen Sugar. |
| 3 Early Darling's Sugar. | 7 Early Burlington, or Adams. |
| 4 Early Eight-Rowed Sugar. | 8 Early Tuscarora. |

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are best for very earliest; No. 1 grows but three feet high; Nos. 4, 5 and 6 for a general crop.

Culture.—Plant in February and at intervals through the season, in hills three feet apart each way, and three or four in a hill; hoe often and draw up soil to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure.

CORN—FOR FIELD CULTURE.

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|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Early Connecticut Valley. | 4 Western Dent. |
| 2 Large Eight-Rowed White. | 5 Pop (or Chicken) Corn. |
| 3 Eight-Rowed Yellow Flint. | |

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest sort; No. 2 is particularly recommended.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS—MACHE—*Macha*, & *Valerianilla*—*Stechsalat*.

Culture.—Sow in October, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If dry weather, tread in the seed lightly. Keep down weeds with hoe.

CRESS—CRESSON—*Berro* & *Mastuerzo*—*Kresse*.

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|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Curled (or Pepper Grass). | 3 Broad-Leaved Winter. |
| 2 Broad-Leaved. | 4 True Water-Cress. |

Culture.—Sow Nos. 1 and 2 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. Sow No. 3 in Autumn; it is quite hardy. No. 4 requires a stream of running water, in which it will grow without care, except keeping, at first, weeds from interfering with it.

CUCUMBER—CONCOMBRE—*Pepino*—Gurkenföhrer.

1 Early Short Green. | 2 Early White Spined. | 3 Early Green Cluster.
4 Long Green. | 5 Small Gerkin.

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are the earliest; No. 2 is the favorite kind for table use, also for pickling; very productive.

Culture.—In April, plant out in rich, newly-dug ground, in hills or ridges. Stop the leading shoots continually as the fruit shows. Use a shovelful of warm manure to each hill, which cover with an inch or two of earth; scatter eight or ten seeds to a hill, cover half an inch deep with fine earth, and press it down. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects, thin the plants to four in a hill. For pickling, plant in May, or even later, but the late planted are uncertain bearers.

EGG PLANT—MELONGENE—*Berengena*—Eierpflanze.

1 Long Purple. | 2 New York Purple. | 3 White, for ornament.
4 Scarlet Chinese (beautiful).

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest, and very fine and productive. No. 2 is the largest; the others are used principally for ornament. No. 4 is most beautiful.

Culture.—Sow in hot-beds, very early in February; transplant when two inches high into a second bed; if that is not done, thin to four inches apart and transplant in April. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting out, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days, if the sun is hot when put out. Keep plants tilled by the hoe, and draw earth up as for Cabbage.

ENDIVE—CHICOREE—*Escarola* & *Endivia*—Endivien.

1 Green Curled. | 2 White Curled. | 3 Wild, or Chioory.
4 Broad-Leaved (Escarolle).

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best for salad—particularly No. 1, which is also the most hardy. The roots of No. 3 are used for flavoring coffee.

Culture.—Sow No. 4 early in Spring; Nos. 1 to 3, from latter part of May to end of August. Sow thin and cover slightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and give a good watering afterwards if dry. When leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch them by gathering the leaves in the hand and tying them together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry or they will rot.

GARLICK—AIL—*Ajo*—Knoblauch.

Culture.—Light, rich soil. Plant the sets in November and February, in rows six inches apart and about two inches deep. Leave a foot between the rows, which keep hoed deeply. When the leaves turn yellow, take up the crop.

KALE—CHOU VERT FRISE—*Col*—Blätterkohl.

1 Green Curled Scotch. | 2 Brown German Curled. | 3 Sea (Chou Marin).
4 Siberian (German Greens).

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are Borecole. No. 3 is a fine vegetable, having the

appearance of white Celery, but cooked as Asparagus. No. 4 is used for early Spring Greens.

Culture.—Nos. 1 and 2 are sown in August and September. **Cultivate** exactly like Cabbage. No. 4 sow in October, for early Spring Greens. No. 3 sow early in Spring, in a frame, transplant to another bed, six inches apart, in six weeks' time. Dig and manure highly a piece of ground, and plant out in hills, three feet apart, and three plants in each hill, about the end of June. The following Spring, uncover and dig in manure. Keep them well cultivated through the Summer, and the following Winter it will begin to produce a crop. Salt is a good manure to be given to this plant, as well as Asparagus.

KOHLRABI, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage—CHOU-RAVE—*Colinabo.*

1 Early White Vienna (above ground). | 2 Large White or Green (above ground).

Kinds.—Sow No. 1 for early forcing, and also for general crop. This is a delightful vegetable, and should be grown in every garden.

Culture.—Should be sown in August, and the plants afterwards treated the same as Cabbage, only that in earthing up the plants you must be careful not to cover up the globular part. Set out in drills one foot apart, and eight inches in the drill.

LEEK—POIREAU—*Puerro*—*Porro.*

Culture.—Sow in February, in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch apart. When they are about seven inches high, plant them out in rows eight inches apart, and as deep as possible, so as not to cover the young centre leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry weather when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow. Require very rich soil.

LETTUCE—LAITUE—*Lechuga*—*Salat.*

1 Early White Forcing.	5 Tennis Ball.	9 Victoria Cabbage.
2 Early Curled, Simpson's.	6 Butter.	10 Royal Cabbage.
3 Large White Cabbage.	7 Brown Dutch.	11 White Cos.
4 Ice Drumhead.	8 Stone Head.	12 Green Cos.

Kinds.—No. 1 is the best for forcing or earliest Spring Crop. No. 2 for a succession kind. Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 9 are fine for main Spring and Summer crops. No. 7 for Fall and Winter. Nos. 11 and 12 are also highly recommended.

Culture.—Sow in frames, from November to January, and in the open air last of January and until March. Lettuce requires good ground, and moisture in abundance. Hoe carefully every other week.

MARTYNIA—FOR PICKLES.

1 *oraniolaria*. | 2 *proboscidea*.

Kinds.—Both are productive, and fine for pickles.

Culture.—Plant in March, in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain, leaving only one plant in each hill; or the seed may be sown in hot-beds, and the seedlings afterwards transplanted.

CANTELOPE MELON—MELON MUSCADE—*Melon Muscatel*—
Cantaloupe.

- 1 Fine Nutmeg.
2 White Japan.
3 Green Citron.

- 4 Sill's Hybrid.
5 Pomegranate, for Perfume.
6 Improved Yellow Cantelope.

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 3 and 4 are the best. We particularly recommend No. 1.
Culture.—Plant last of March and April for the main crop, in hills, six feet apart each way, six seeds in each, and thin out to two or three plants when in a state of forwardness. It is a good plan to make a hole for each hill, two feet wide, in which dig some rotten stable manure or burnt sods. Dust a little soot or wood-ashes, recently burnt, on the growing plants, when up. Draw earth up around the stems, and stop their points to make them branch when they begin to run. Lay them out evenly to cover the ground, which keep clear from weeds at all times. A light but rich soil suits them best. Late planted generally fail from the Melon Worm.

WATER MELON—MELON D'EAU—*Zandia*—Wassermelonen.

- 1 Early Mountain Sprout.
2 Ice Cream, Mountain Sweet.
3 Striped Gipsy.

- 4 Goodwin's Imperial.
5 Apple Pie.
6 Citron for Preserves.

Kinds.—No. 1 is early, and No. 3 is the finest for general crop. No. 5 is a variety of Citron from Japan, which, when stewed and made into pies, is an excellent substitute for Apples. Keeps all the season.

Culture.—Same as the Cantelope Melon, except that the hills should be eight feet apart each way.

MUSHROOM SPAWN—CHAMPIGNON—*Seta*—Champignonbrut.

Culture.—Mushroom beds are best made under cover. Any cellar or shed will do. Collect a quantity of fresh stable manure, without the long straw; turn it over three or four times to get rid of the rank heat; dig out a foot deep of the space to contain the bed; lay some long manure at bottom, and then the prepared dung, a little at a time, evenly and well beaten down, till it is a foot high; put a layer of light earth on this, two inches thick; then another layer of dung, principally horse droppings, and earth on this as before. Place the spawn on this, in lumps two inches square, at six inches distance all over the bed, and cover it with earth an inch thick. Beat it all gently down, cover the bed with straw, and, if out of doors, keep off rain by mats or thin boards.

MUSTARD—MOUTARDE—*Mostaza*—*Senf*.

Culture.—Sow thickly, in February, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down, and for Fall Salad, in August and September.

NASTURTIUM—CAPUCINE—*Maranuela*—*Nasturtium*.

Culture.—Sow in April, in drills about an inch deep; the tall kinds near fences or poles, on which they can climb and have support. If left to trail on the ground, the fruit is apt to be injured.

OKRA—*Gombo*—*Quimbombo*—*Safran*.

1 Improved Dwarf.		2 Long Green.
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Culture.—Plant in March and April, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to nine inches. Hoe, and draw the earth up occasionally to the stems. They should be well manured.

ONION—*Oignox*—*Cebolla*—*Zwiebeln*.

1 Early Red.	4 Yellow Danvers.	7 Potato Onion Sets.
2 Large Red.	5 White Portugal.	8 Yellow Onion Sets.
3 Yellow Dutch.	6 Red Top Onion Sets.	9 White Onion Sets.

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 4 are the earliest; Nos. 2, 4 and 5 are the best for main crop; No. 5 is also best for pickling, but should be sown very thick for this purpose. No. 2 is the largest, most productive and best for market purposes.

Culture.—Rich soil, deeply dug. In February, sow moderately thick, in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart; thin to three inches apart. Keep down weeds, but avoid covering the bulbs. The soil must be exceedingly rich, and they will make good bulbs the same season. Onion Sets and Tops are placed on the surface, in shallow twelve-inch drills, about four inches apart, but only slightly covered.

PARSLEY—*Persil*—*Perijil*—*Petersilie*.

1 Extra Curled.		2 Plain.
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Kinds.—No. 1 is the best.

Culture.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow in February or in the Autumn, in drills an inch deep and one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches apart.

PARSNIP—*Panaïs*—*Chirivia*—*Pastinace*.

1 Sutton's Student.	2 Guernsey, or Cup.	3 Round.
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4 Long White.

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best kinds; No. 3 is early, but small size.

Culture.—Sow in February or early in March, in drills one inch deep and fifteen inches apart. The seed should be dropped thick along the drills, and well covered, as single or solitary plants are apt to perish from not having sufficient strength to open the pores of the earth, and in the event of drought such plants die off prematurely. A few grains of Long Radish seed sown in each drill will prove beneficial to Parsnips. When plants are two or three inches high, thin out to seven inches in a row. Hoe often. Soil should be deep and rich.

PEAS—Pois—Chicaros & Guisantes—Erbsen.

	EXTRA EARLY.	Height.
*1 Alpha		3 feet.
2 Carter's First Crop		$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
3 Philadelphia Extra Early		3 feet.
*4 McLean's Little Gem		1 foot.
5 Daniel O'Rourke		$2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
6 Tom Thumb		9 inches.
EARLY.		
*7 McLean's Advancer		$2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
8 Laxton's Long Pod		4 feet.
9 Double Blossom Frame		3 "
10 Bishop's Dwarf Prolific		1 foot.
11 Bishop's Long Pod		$1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
GENERAL CROP.		
*12 Hair's Dwarf Mammoth		$2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
*13 Champion of England (fine)		5 "
14 Blue Imperial		$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
15 Dwarf Sugar (edible pods)		2 "
16 Tall Sugar, "		5 "
*17 Napoleon		3 "
*18 Eugenie		3 "
LATE CROP.		
19 White Marrowfat		5 "
20 Black-eyed Marrowfat		3 "
21 Tall Matchless		5 "
*22 British Queen		6 "
*23 Epp's Lord Raglan		3 "

The above list comprises, it is believed, every desirable variety that has been tried, and found to succeed well.

Those marked * are Wrinkled Marrows, the finest flavored of all the Peas.

Kinds.—We recommend for the first crop Nos. 3, 4 and 6; for second crop Nos. 7, 8, 10 and 11; for general crop Nos. 13, 14, 17 and 18; for late crops Nos. 19, 20 and 23.

Culture.—A light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow a few in November, and again last of January, main crop in February or early in March.

PEPPER—PIMENT—Pimiento—Pfeffer.

1 Small Chili.	4 Large Squash.
2 Sweet Spanish (for Salad).	5 Long Cayenne (Red).
3 Sweet Mountain (for Mangoes).	6 Large Bell.
Kinds. —No. 1 is early; Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 are best for main crop.	
Culture. —Sow in hot-beds in February, or in open ground in a seed-bed in April, in light, warm ground. When three inches high, transplant to eighteen inches apart each way. Hoe frequently.	

POTATO—POMME DE TERRE—*Patata*—*Hartoffel*.

1 Early Paragon.	6 Climax.
2 Early Snowflake.	7 Compton's Surprise.
3 Early Rose.	8 Late Rose.
4 Early Goodrich.	9 Breeze's Prolific.
5 Early Vermont.	10 Peerless.

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 5 are the earliest sorts; No. 5 is highly recommended, and has become the great market Potato; Nos. 6 and 8 are highly recommended for general crop.

Culture.—Plant last of January and up to the first of March, in good, rich soil that has been liberally manured the previous year. When the plants make their appearance above ground, apply to each hill a double-handful each of wood ashes and plaster mixed; hoe off the weeds and cover the ground with a thick coat of leaves, tan-bark or straw.

PUMPKIN—CITROUILLE—*Calabaza*—*Große Kürbis*.

1 Large Cheese.	2 Cushaw.	3 Connecticut Field.
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Kinds.—No. 1 is the best for family use; No. 3 for stock.

Culture.—May be planted for the main crop, from the 1st to the 10th of May (the early planted do not keep well), amongst the Indian Corn, or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers; but avoid planting them anywhere near other vines.

RADISH—RADIS ET RAVE—*Rabanos and Rabanitos*—

Radies und Rettig.

1 French Breakfast.	6 Yellow Summer Turnip.
2 Early Scarlet Turnip.	7 Grey Summer Turnip.
3 Rose Olive-Shaped.	8 Black Spanish.
4 Long Scarlet Short-Top.	9 White Spanish.
5 White Summer Turnip.	10 Scarlet Chinese Winter.

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2 and 4 are best for early sowing; Nos. 5 and 6 for succession; Nos. 8 and 10 for Winter use.

Culture.—Sow last of January and to the middle of March, again in September. A light, rich soil suits best.

RHUBARB—RHUBERBE—*Ruibarbo*—*Rhabarber*.

Culture.—Sow in Drills an inch deep; thin out to six inches apart; in the Fall trench a piece of ground, and manure it well; then transplant the young plants into it, three feet apart each way. A dressing of coarse manure should be given every Fall.

ROQUETTE.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches.

SAGE—SAUGE—*Salvia*—*Salbei*.

Culture.—A dry, moderately fertile soil is best. The seed should be sown in February or March, in a bed, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. When three inches high, thin the plant to six inches apart.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—SALSIFIS—*Ostion Vegetal*—*Haferwurzel*.

Culture.—Sow in February and to the first of March, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in a row. Keep them clear from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips.

SAVORY—SARINETTE—*Lebedrea*—*Saturen*.

Summer and Winter.

Culture.—The same as Sage. The Winter does best on poor soil.

SCORZONERA—SCORZONERE—*Escoconera*—*Scorzonerwurzel*.

Culture.—Cultivate precisely in the same manner as Salsify.

SKIRRET—CHERVIS—*Zuckerwurzel*.

Culture.—Sow in drills by the first of March, half an inch deep and a foot apart; thin out to eight inches in a row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before Winter, and store in sand or earth.

SORREL—OSEILLE—*Acetosella*—*Sauerampfer*.

Culture.—Sow in Spring, in drills six or eight inches apart.

SPINACH—EPINARDS—*Espinaca*—*Spinat*.

1 Flandre.	1	2 Round Leaved.	1	3 New Zealand (Summer).
		4 Lettuce Leaved.		

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best for early Spring sowing; No. 2 also for Fall and Winter.

Culture.—Rich soil; if light, press or roll it down before sowing. Sow a quarter of an inch deep, and a foot between the rows. Thin out to eight inches. Sow early in February, and hoe frequently to prevent the plants running to seed. For Winter crop, sow in September and October. Lay straw between the rows at approach of Winter, and very thinly over the leaves.

SQUASH—GIRAUMON—Calabaza—Kuchenfürbis.

1 Early Golden Bush,	4 Boston Marrow,
2 Early White Scallop Bush,	5 Hubbard,
3 Summer Crook-Neck,	6 Winter Crook-Neck.

Kinds.—Nos. from 1 to 3 are the best sorts for Summer use; Nos. 5 and 6 are the best for late and Winter use; Nos. 4 and 5 are particularly recommended.

Culture.—Plant in hills in March; main crop first of April, and again in May. Last must be in deep dug soil.

SWEET MARJORAM—MARJOLAIN—*Majorana (Oregano)*—Majoram.

Culture.—Same as Sage.

THYME—THYM—*Tomillo*—Thymian.

Culture.—Same as Sage.

TOBACCO SEED.

Imported Havana,	Florida,	James River Virginia,
Connecticut Seed Leaf,	Ohio,	Missouri,
Maryland,	Ruffled Leaf Virginia,	Kentucky.

TOMATO—TOMATE—*Tomates*—Wiebesapfel.

1 Trophy,	5 Feejee Island,	9 Red Cherry,
2 Canada Victor,	6 Tilden,	10 Yellow Cherry,
3 Large Red Smooth,	7 Cook's Favorite,	11 Pear Shaped,
4 Lester's Perfected,	8 Large Yellow,	12 Yellow Plum.

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest; Nos. 3, 4 and 6 best for main crop; Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 for pickles and preserves; Nos. 4 and 5 are valuable for general use; very solid; No. 7 is a new large, Red Smooth variety, growing in clusters.

Culture.—Sow in hot-bed in February, and transplant into the open ground when weather becomes warm and settled, or sow in open ground in March and April, and transplant when plants are six inches high. They succeed best near a fence or trellis to climb on, but they do very well if planted four feet distant from each other without support. Soil should be made rich and light.

TURNIP—NAVET—*Nabo*—Rüben.

1 Early Dutch,	5 White Flat, or Globe,	9 White French,
2 German Teltow,	6 Yellow Stone,	10 Improved Yellow, or
3 Red Top Strap,	7 Yellow Aberdeen,	Ruta Baga,
4 White Strap-Leaf Flat,	8 Robson's Golden Ball,	11 White Ruta Baga.

Culture.—Sow turnips in February; Ruta Baga last of July and in August; other kinds in August and up to the first of October; main crop the last of August; for the last sowing select Early Dutch and Red Top Strap-Leaf.

Turnips are generally sown Broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta Baga) by cultivating them in drills, twelve inches apart, and thinned to six inches in the drill. Hoe them a month after sowing.

Various Kinds of Vegetables Used for Pickles.

(Directions for Culture of each will be found under the proper Head.)

Refugee Beans.	White Spined Cucumber.	Tall Nasturtium.
Blood Turnip Beet.	Gherkin.	White Portugal Onion.
Brussels Sprouts.	Martynias.	Sweet Mountain Pepper.
Red Dutch Cabbage.	Mango Melon.	Large Bell Pepper.
Early Paris Cauliflower.	Scarlet Gem Melon.	Strawberry Tomato.

Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herb Seeds.

Graines d'Herbes a l'usage de la Cusine ou Odoriferentes.

Opium Poppy.	Boneset.	Sweet Marjoram.
Dill.	Pennyroyal.	Castor Oil Beans.
Sweet Fennel.	Henbane.	Rosemary.
Garden Angelica.	Elecampapane.	Dyer's Madder.
Wormwood.	Hyssop.	Rue.
Belladonna.	Lavender.	Red Sage.
Borage.	Dandelion.	Common Sage.
Pot Marygold.	Horehound.	Summer Savory.
Saffron.	Balm.	Bene.
Hemlock.	Catnep.	Tansy.
Caraway.	Sweet Basil.	Thyme.
Coriander.	Dwarf, or Bush'd Basil.	Anise.
	Fenugrēek.	

Fruit Seeds.

Pear Seed.	Raspberry Seed.	Mahaleb Cherry Pits.
Apple Seed.	Gooseberry Seed.	Apricot Pits.
Quince Seed.	Red Alpine Strawberry.	Nectarine Pits.
Currant Seed.	Strawberry Seed, (IN VARIETIES).	

For Hedges, &c.

Osage Orange.	Buckthorn.
Hawthorn.	Yellow Locust.
Honey Locust, or thorned Acacia.	Privet.
	Sheep Berry.

GRASS SEEDS.

Agrostis stolonifera, or Creeping Bent Grass—a valuable lawn variety (nothing better for grass plots).

— *vulgaris*, or Red-Top Grass.

Aira caespitosa, or Hassock Grass. This Grass prefers stiff or marshy bottoms, where the water stands.

— *flexuosa*, or Wood-Hair Grass—delights on high and rocky hills.

Alopecurus pratensis, or Meadow Foxtail—one of the best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives in perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness.

— *agrestis*, or slender Foxtail.

Anthoxanthum odoratum, or Sweet-Scented Vernal Grass.

Arundo arenaria, or Reed Grass.

Avena elatior, or Tall-Meadow Oat Grass.

— *flavescens*, or Yellow-Oat Grass. This Grass should be sown with other varieties, such as Crested Dogtail and Sweet Vernal—valuable for dry meadows and pastures.

Bromus Schraderi, or Fescue Grass.

Cynosurus cristatus, or Crested Dogtail—a desirable Sheep-Grass, and very productive.

Dactylis glomerata, or Orehard Grass.

Festuca duriuscula, or Hard Fescue—one of the finest of the dwarf-growing Grasses, and succeeds best on light, rich soils.

— *loliacea*, or Darnel-spiked Fescue. This Grass possesses all the valuable properties of Rye Grass; its produce is larger, it springs earlier, and improves by age, which is not so with Common Rye Grass.

— *orina*, or Sheep's Fescue—a good variety for forming grass-plots; it has the advantage of a fine and succulent foliage.

— *pratensis*, or Meadow Fescue. This Grass makes excellent hay—and though a large plant, yet the herbage is succulent and tender, and much relished by cattle, as it does not form rank tufts like the longer Grasses.

— *rubra*, or Purple Fescue. This grass has much affinity to the *Festuca duriuscula*—from which, however, it is distinguished by the leaves, which are broader and longer.

— *tenuifolia*, or Slender Fescue—flourishes well on dry and sterile soils.

Holcus lanatus, or Meadow Soft Grass—grows from 1½ to two feet high, and will thrive in any soil, from the richest to the poorest.

Lolium Italicum, or Italian Rye Grass.

— *perenne*, or English Rye Grass.

Onobrychis sativa, or Saintfoin.

Panicum Germanicum, or Hungarian Grass.

Phalaris arundinacea, or Reed Canary Grass—grows well by the side of rivers and standing pools.

Phleum pratense, or Timothy.

Poa Aquatica, or Water Meadow Grass. This is an excellent pasture variety for wet situations.

— *annua*, or annual Spear Grass—one of the earliest and sweetest pasture varieties.

— *nemoralis*, or Wood Meadow Grass. The early growth of this Grass in the Spring, and its remarkable fine succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for admission into the company of the superior permanent Pasture-Grasses.

GRASS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

Poa pratensis, or Kentucky Blue Grass. Extra clean.*trivialis*, or Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass. The superior product of this Grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those Grasses which affect moist, rich soils, and sheltered situations.

Mixed Lawn Grass.

French Mixed Lawn Grass.

BIRD SEEDS.

Graines pour les Oiseaux.

PRICES VARIABLE—BY THE QUART OR BUSHEL.

Canary. | Hemp. | Maw. | Millet. | Rape. | Rough Rice.

CLOVERS.

Yellow Trefoil.

| Red Clover.

| Scarlet Clover.

Lucerne, or French Clover.

White Clover.

| Alsike Clover.

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Plantes et Racines Potageres.

Asparagus Roots. | Horse-Radish Roots. | Rhubarb Roots.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chicory Seed,
Chinese Sugar Cane,
Broom Corn,
Sun-Flower,
Sea-Island Cotton,
Tennessee Upland Cotton,Flax Seed,
Madder,
Opium Poppy,
Scurvy Grass,
Fenugreek,
Cuba Baste,
Indellible Garden Pencils.Hop-Seed,
White Lupins,
Spurry,
Fuller's Teazels,
Spring Vetches,
Round Scotch Scythe Stones.

DOUBLE FRAGRANT PÆONIES.

WHALE OIL SOAP,

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF

Insects on Plants, Trees and Shrubbery,

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

2-lb. boxes; 5-lb. boxes; 10-lb. boxes, and 20-lb. boxes.

Horticultural Implements.

AVARANCATORS.—This article is attached to a pole, and operates by means of a lever moved by a cord and pulley. Its use is to enable a person standing on the ground to prune trees, some of the branches of which could not, perhaps, be pruned by any other process.

VINE SCISSORS.—For thinning out Grapes.

FLOWER GATHERERS.—Scissors combining Tweezers and Pincers. They are of great advantage in gathering roses and other flowers which have thorny stems.

ENGLISH SLIDE AND SPRING PRUNING SHEARS.—Strong, light and convenient.

FRENCH SPRING PRUNING SHEARS.—More convenient than a knife.

AMERICAN *do.* *do.* Warranted material.

BOW *do.* *do.* Very strong.

LADIES' WOOD-HANDED GARDEN SHEARS.—Very useful in trimming shrubbery, etc., which is too large to be cut with one hand.

HEDGE SHEARS.—Six sizes and styles.

GRASS BORDER SHEARS.—For cutting Grass Borders.

GRASS EDGING KNIVES.—Used for paring the edges of Grass Borders.

PRUNING SAWS.

PRUNING SAW AND CHISEL.—The blade of the Saw is attached to the blade of the Chisel at one end, and the socket of the Chisel-handle at the other end.

CAST STEEL PRUNING CHISEL WITH HOOK.—1½ inch to 2½ inch.

GARDEN REELS.—Various sizes and patterns.

LADIES' SHORT-HANDED GARDEN FORKS.—Light and useful for weeding—various sizes.

TRANSPLANTING TROWELS.—(Best cast steel.)

DUTCH, or PUSH HOES.—(Cast steel) from 2 to 10 inches.

do. *do.* (German steel) from 3 to 10 inches.

TRIANGULAR HOES.—These are also used as Tree Scrapers.

LORD VERNON HOES.

LADIES' GARDEN HOES.

CORN HOES.

LAWN RAKES.—Have cast steel teeth sharpened on both edges, like Lancets, and are used for raking the grass, in order to tear off the flower heads or buds of Daisies, Dandelions, etc., on Lawns.

CAST STEEL GARDEN RAKES WITH HANDLES.

ENGLISH BILL HOOKS.—For pruning with one hand.

GREEN-HOUSE SYRINGES.—(Brass), Pool's best make—various sizes

GRASS-HOOKS or SICKLES.—Three sizes. [and patterns.

BRUSH or BUSH HOOKS.

AMES' C. S. BRIGHT SPADES.

do. *do.* *do.* Long handled.

do. *do.* *do.* Small sizes for Ladies.

AMES' No. 2 DRAIN SPADES.

AMES' BEST C. S. BRIGHT SHOVELS.

do. *do.* *do.* Pointed, long handle.

BEST SPADING FORKS, 4 and 5 tines.

ENGLISH DOUBLE REFINED PATENT C. S. LAWN SCYTHES.

GARDEN ENGINES.—Pool's best make, metal-lined and brass pump.

EXCELSIOR HAND LAWN MOWER.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—CONTINUED.

HARRISON & BRO.'S PRUNING KNIVES.—Various sizes and patterns.
 do. do. BUDDING KNIVES.—Various sizes and patterns.
 SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED PRUNING KNIVES.—Various sizes and patterns.
 SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED BUDDING KNIVES.—Various sizes and patterns.
 WEEDING HOOKS.
 GARDEN SPUDS.
 BRIGHT SCOTCH WEEDING HOOKS.
 DAISY GRUBS.
 ROUND SCOTCH SCYTHE STONES.

BOOKS.

<i>Gardening for the South</i>	.....	(Wm. N. White)
<i>The Young Gardener's Assistant</i>	.....	(Thomas Bridgeman)
<i>The Kitchen Gardener's Instructor</i>	.....	(Thomas Bridgeman)
<i>The Florist's Guide</i>	.....	(Thomas Bridgeman)
<i>The Fruit Cultivator's Manual</i>	.....	(Thomas Bridgeman)
<i>Barry's Fruit Garden</i>	.....	(P. Barry)
<i>American Flower Garden Directory</i>	.....	(R. Buist)
<i>Grape Grower's Guide</i>	.....	(Chorlton)
<i>Breck's Book of Flowers</i>	.....	(Breck)
<i>Chinese Sugar Cane—History of</i>	.....	(Hyde)
<i>Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual</i>	.....
<i>Grasses and Forage Plants</i>	.....	(C. L. Flint)
<i>The Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Gardener's Companion</i>	.....	(P. Neil)
<i>Field's Pear Culture</i>	.....
<i>Fuller's Grape Culture</i>	.....
<i>The Planter's Guide, or Practical Essay on the Best Method of giving Immediate Effect to Wood by the removal of Large Trees</i>	.....	(Sir Henry Stuart)

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Long experience in selecting enables us to make up Collections which are invariably satisfactory to purchasers, and our usual full assortment the present season, embracing every desirable novelty and standard sort, either raised here, or imported from the most reliable Floral Seed Growers in Europe, insures assortments of the rarer sorts and finer qualities; all of the growth of the past season and **TRUE TO NAME**.

COLLECTIONS OF

100	Varieties of	Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, for	.....	\$4 00
50	do.	do. do. do.	.....	2 00
20	do.	Annuals,	.....	1 00
10	do.	do.	.....	50
20	do.	Most Rare Annuals,	.....	2 00
10	do.	do. do.	.....	1 00
20	do.	Choice Green-house Seeds,	.....	4 00
40	do.	do. do. do.	.....	7 00
20	do.	do. Hardy Biennials and Perennials, for	.....	1 00

All Strictly Our Own Selection.

First Month.

JANUARY, 1876.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES. CALENDAR
D. H. M. FOR THE

First Quarter... 4 10 4 mo. SOUTHERN STATES.
 Full Moon.... 10 1 3 mo. The Carolinas Tennessee
 Third Quarter 18 3 29 mo. see Georgia, Alabama
 New Moon... 26 4 22 mo. and Louisiana.

CALENDAR
FOR THE
NORTHERN STATES.
 Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin Oregon and Canada.CALENDAR
FOR THE
MIDDLE STATES.
 New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Date.	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	SATURDAY	7	4 5	4 9 47	7	30 4	38 9 37	7	24 4	44 9 39
2	Sunday	7	4 5	5 10 46	7	30 4	39 10 43	7	24 4	45 10 43
3	MONDAY	7	4 5	6 11 46	7	30 4	40 11 50	7	24 4	46 11 49
4	TUESDAY	7	4 5	7 morn.	7	30 4	41 morn.	7	24 4	47 morn.
5	WEDNESDAY	7	4 5	8 0 46	7	30 4	42 0 57	7	24 4	48 0 55
6	THURSDAY	7	4 5	8 1 53	7	30 4	43 2 11	7	24 4	49 2 7
7	FRIDAY	7	4 5	9 3 2	7	30 4	44 3 30	7	24 4	50 3 21
8	SATURDAY	7	4 5	10 4 14	7	30 4	45 4 46	7	24 4	51 4 40
9	Sunday	7	4 5	11 5 29	7	30 4	46 6 5	7	24 4	52 5 58
10	MONDAY	7	4 5	12 6 37	7	29 4	47 7 14	7	24 4	53 7 7
11	TUESDAY	7	4 5	12 rises.	7	29 4	48 rises.	7	23 4	54 rises.
12	WEDNESDAY	7	4 5	13 7 3	7	29 4	49 6 41	7	23 4	55 6 45
13	THURSDAY	7	4 5	14 8 11	7	28 4	50 7 57	7	23 4	56 7 59
14	FRIDAY	7	4 5	15 9 16	7	28 4	51 9 8	7	22 4	57 9 10
15	SATURDAY	7	3 5	16 10 16	7	27 4	53 10 16	7	22 4	58 10 16
16	Sunday	7	3 5	17 11 14	7	27 4	54 11 21	7	22 4	59 11 19
17	MONDAY	7	3 5	18 morn.	7	26 4	55 morn.	7	21 5	0 morn.
18	TUESDAY	7	2 5	19 0 13	7	26 4	56 0 26	7	21 5	1 0 24
19	WEDNESDAY	7	2 5	20 1 10	7	25 4	58 1 29	7	20 5	3 1 26
20	THURSDAY	7	2 5	21 2 10	7	24 4	59 2 36	7	19 5	4 2 31
21	FRIDAY	7	1 5	22 3 8	7	23 5	0 3 38	7	18 5	5 3 32
22	SATURDAY	7	1 5	23 4 9	7	22 5	1 4 44	7	18 5	6 4 27
23	Sunday	7	0 5	24 5 4	7	22 5	3 5 42	7	17 5	8 5 34
24	MONDAY	7	0 5	25 5 53	7	21 5	4 6 29	7	16 5	9 6 22
25	TUESDAY	7	0 5	26 6 35	7	20 5	5 7 8	7	15 5	10 7 2
26	WEDNESDAY	6	59 5	27 sets.	7	20 5	6 sets.	7	15 5	11 sets.
27	THURSDAY	6	59 5	28 6 41	7	19 5	7 6 22	7	14 5	12 6 27
28	FRIDAY	6	58 5	29 7 42	7	18 5	9 7 30	7	13 5	13 7 33
29	SATURDAY	6	58 5	30 8 40	7	17 5	10 8 35	7	12 5	15 8 36
30	Sunday	6	57 5	31 9 37	7	16 5	11 9 39	7	12 5	16 9 38
31	MONDAY	6	56 5	32 10 41	7	15 5	13 10 50	7	11 5	17 10 48

WORK FOR JANUARY.

At this season preparations should be made for the work of the year, and much of future success depends on this work being well done. The soil requires to be deeply moved by the spade, which is much more effectual than the plow. The deeper ground is dug the better will be the future crop. For this there are several reasons, one of the chief of which is, that the deeper the soil is moved the better will it acquire and retain moisture, whether from rain or from dew; and the difference in the product during hot seasons, between such as are grown in ground dug two spits deep, and in that dug only a spade in depth, will be very great; and in a prolonged drought, almost the difference of an entire ordinary crop.

Manure should be added ; and that is all the better for being turned over twice at intervals of a few weeks during the previous Fall, to promote its rapid fermentation, and the decay thereby of the seeds of weeds, &c., that it may contain.

All Garden grounds should be twice dug, once at the beginning of Winter, and then again immediately previous to sowing or planting. The first time the ground should be left as rough as possible, or thrown into ridges, so as to expose it to the action of frost. The manure is best applied at the second digging.

All leaves, stalks, and stems of herbaceous plants, and, indeed, any vegetable production, should be preserved with care to add to the manure heap ; and, if this can be protected from heavy rains at all times until used, it will be the more valuable, by preventing much fertilizing matter from being washed out of it.

Garden Frames and Glass Lights to cover them, should now be prepared for hot-beds or for the protection and forwarding of early crops, and at the end of the month Radish, Lettuce and Cabbage Seed may be sown in them.

About NATCHEZ and CHARLESTON, Peas, Spinach, Lettuce, Cabbage, Radish, Parsley, Beets, Carrots, Salsify, Parsnips, Turnips and Asparagus are sown ; Early Corn, Irish Potatoes, Artichokes and Horse Radish planted, and Cauliflower, Lettuce and Cabbage, of the Fall sowings transplanted.

In the Orchard and Fruit Garden the trees should be looked over and scraped clean from the eggs of insects, and all work in the ground, as trenching, sub-soiling, should be done. It is now time to finish pruning Grape Vines, Apples, Pears, &c. Cut grafts for Spring use. Plant out fruit seeds in the Nursery row. Pears, Apples, Peaches, &c., may now be propagated by root grafting. If you have neglected to remove the earth around the base of your peach trees, do it now, so as to expose the insects to the frosts and birds.

Sow all crops in drills in preference to broadcast. They are much more easily and effectually thinned out to their proper distance from plant to plant, much more readily earthed up or hoed, and much better to get at, so as to keep down weeds.

After sowing seed, keep weeds from growing, by raking the surface over close up to and between the drills every few days. By this means the seeds of weeds are prevented from germinating (or rather the young weeds are destroyed as speedily as they do so) and a man can, with a rake, keep ten times the extent of ground clear of weeds that he can do if they are allowed to grow six inches high before they are hoed.

When manure is scarce, let it be given to surface crops, such as Peas, Cabbage, &c., and the same ground will then give good root crops afterwards, with less manure.

A rotation of crops is indispensable for all vegetables (except Onions), and such crops as occupy the same ground for more than a year (as Asparagus) should be followed by crops for which manure is largely supplied.

In transplanting Trees, when any branch is observed to be much stronger than the rest, cut it out wholly or in part, so as to equalize the head of the tree ; this will often prevent its assuming a one-sided shape.

Second Month.

FEBRUARY, 1876.

29 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	CALENDAR FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES,	CALENDAR FOR THE NORTHERN STATES,	CALENDAR FOR THE MIDDLE STATES,
D. H. M.			
First Quarter.. 2 8 33 ev.	SOUTHERN STATES,	Boston, New England,	New York City, Phila-
Full Moon.... 9 0 27 ev.	The Carolinas, Tennessee,	New York State, Michigan,	delphia, Washington,
Third Quarter 16 11 36 ev.	see, Georgia, Alabama	Iowa, Wisconsin,	New Jersey, Pennsylvania,
New Moon.... 25 1 0 ev.	and Louisiana.	Oregon and Canada.	Maryland, Ohio,
			Indiana and Illinois.

Date	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	TUESDAY	6 56 5	32	11 43	7 14 5	14 11	59	7 10 5	18	11 56
2	WEDNESDAY	6 55 5	33	morn.	7 13 5	15	morn.	7 9 5	19	morn.
3	THURSDAY	6 54 5	34	0 52	7 11 5	16	1 12	7 7 5	20	1 8
4	FRIDAY	6 53 5	35	1 59	7 10 5	18	2 29	7 6 5	22	2 23
5	SATURDAY	6 52 5	36	3 12	7 9 5	19	3 47	7 5 5	23	3 40
6	Sunday	6 51 5	37	4 19	7 8 5	20	4 56	7 4 5	24	4 49
7	MONDAY	6 50 5	38	5 22	7 7 5	22	5 57	7 3 5	25	5 50
8	TUESDAY	6 49 5	39	6 11	7 6 5	23	6 41	7 2 5	26	6 35
9	WEDNESDAY	6 48 5	40	rises.	7 5 5	25	rises.	7 1 5	28	rises.
10	THURSDAY	6 47 5	41	6 56	7 4 5	26	6 45	7 0 5	29	6 47
11	FRIDAY	6 46 5	42	7 58	7 2 5	27	7 54	6 59 5	30	7 54
12	SATURDAY	6 46 5	43	8 59	7 1 5	29	9 3	6 58 5	31	9 1
13	Sunday	6 45 5	44	9 59	7 0 5	30	10 10	6 57 5	32	10 8
14	MONDAY	6 44 5	45	10 59	6 58 5	31	11 17	6 56 5	33	11 13
15	TUESDAY	6 43 5	46	11 58	6 57 5	33	morn.	6 54 5	34	morn.
16	WEDNESDAY	6 42 5	46	morn.	6 55 5	34	0 24	6 53 5	36	0 17
17	THURSDAY	6 41 5	47	0 57	6 54 5	35	1 26	6 51 5	37	1 21
18	FRIDAY	6 40 5	48	2 0	6 52 5	36	2 34	6 50 5	38	2 27
19	SATURDAY	6 39 5	49	2 56	6 51 5	38	3 34	6 49 5	40	3 26
20	Sunday	6 38 5	50	3 48	6 50 5	39	4 26	6 48 5	41	4 18
21	MONDAY	6 37 5	50	4 36	6 48 5	41	5 11	6 46 5	43	5 4
22	TUESDAY	6 36 5	51	5 13	6 47 5	42	5 43	6 45 5	44	5 37
23	WEDNESDAY	6 35 5	52	5 49	6 45 5	43	6 13	6 43 5	45	6 8
24	THURSDAY	6 34 5	53	6 21	6 44 5	45	6 38	6 42 5	47	6 35
25	FRIDAY	6 32 5	54	sets.	6 42 5	46	sets.	6 40 5	48	sets.
26	SATURDAY	6 31 5	54	7 30	6 40 5	47	7 29	6 38 5	49	7 29
27	Sunday	6 30 5	55	8 34	6 38 5	48	8 41	6 37 5	50	8 40
28	MONDAY	6 29 5	56	9 38	6 37 5	49	9 52	6 35 5	51	9 49
29	TUESDAY	6 28 5	57	10 44	6 36 5	50 11	3 6	3 4 5	52 11	1 1

WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

Garden Frames should now be filled with fine soil and seeds sown of Lettuce and Cabbage to be transplanted when large enough. If any Lettuce plants were put into Frames in the Fall for early Spring use, they should have full exposure to the air all day, and when no frost is expected, the light should be partially lifted at night a few inches.

Early Peas, Irish Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, Radishes, Lettuce, Carrots, may also be sown, and Onions for main crop. Take care not to cover the fine small seeds too deeply, or they will be much longer in germinating, if they come up at all.

End of the month plant Corn, Carrots, Parsnips and Beets. Asparagus beds may now be made.

In hot-beds, Tomatoes, Egg and Pepper Plants may be raised for first crop.

Finish transplanting fruit-bearing trees, shrubs and vines of all kinds. Examine your Apple and Peach trees for borers, and dig them out with your knife, or crush them in their hiding places with a flexible, half-seasoned twig. Examine the spray and the base of the branches for the Winter abodes of destructive insects. Newly transplanted trees, to protect them from heavy winds, should be fastened to stakes.

Finish at once the pruning of the vine before it bleeds. Prune Apples and Pears, etc., reserving those too vigorous until later, in order to give them a moderate check, and throw them sooner into fruit.

Shorten the long branches of the Peach and Nectarine, that they may not break from excess of fruit at the extremities, and may throw out new shoots nearer the trunk, which thin hereafter, as they appear.

Cut back shoots of the Raspberry to half their length, to make them branch and produce more fruit. Cut back the overbearing kinds more severely, and a more abundant late crop will reward you.

Strawberry beds may be made; for which purpose manure a piece of ground, and dig it at least two spades deep, then make the surface level and tramp it moderately firm, and plant three plants in a hill; the hills to be a yard apart each way; water thoroughly twice, and if the digging is deeply done the result will be satisfactory.

Finish immediately preparing the ground, dress and trim the borders, lay out the walks, spreading gravel thereon, and roll or beat them in wet weather, until the surface is firm. Prepare at once the ground for lawns by deep digging and thorough manuring, and lay thereon a good turf or a liberal allowance of fresh grass seeds. Have a lawn, even if it be of Bermuda Grass (this does not produce seed), but in that case, do not make it until your trees and shrubs have had a year or two growth.

Seeds for Fruit Trees may now be sown. Peach stones, if planted at this time, should be cracked; but, in so doing, care must be taken not to injure the kernel.

Herbaceous perennials, such as Delphiniums, Pink, and many biennials, may now be planted or taken up, and divided where they have grown in large clumps.

Do not move the ground in unfavorable weather, as a short delay is better than to work the soil when at all wet. Finish transplanting all hardy ornamental Shrubs, Roses and Evergreens, and deciduous trees—stake those just re-planted. This is the best month to transplant Evergreens, just as the growth is recommencing. Hollies, transplanted, must have their roots kept from the air, and most of their tops (indeed all) taken off, or they generally fail. Take off most of the leaves of the Magnolia, when transplanted, to check evaporation.

Cut out all dead wood from shade and ornamental trees, pruning to keep them of handsome shape; but prune Altheas and Lagerstroemias pretty severely, and they will flower all the more freely. So will ever-blooming roses, but with them the Spring bloom will be delayed thereby.

For all seed-beds make the soil as fine as possible. If it is of a stiff nature, mix anything with it that will mechanically keep it open. Sand or leaf mould is the best thing. Saw-dust (if old and decayed, so much the better), a fine cinder ash will do. Manure is not required at this stage of growth in Plants.

Third Month.

MARCH, 1876.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.				CALENDAR FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES,				CALENDAR FOR THE NORTHERN STATES,				CALENDAR FOR THE MIDDLE STATES,				
D. H. M.				Boston, New England,				New York State, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin				New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.				
First Quarter..	3	4	28 mo.													
Full Moon....	10	0	52 mo.	The Carolinas, Tennessee,												
Third Quarter..	17	8	4 ev.	see, Georgia, Alabama												
New Moon....	25	2	52 ev.	and Louisiana.												

Date.	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.			
1	WEDNESDAY	6	28	5	58	11	51	6	36	5	50	morn.	
2	THURSDAY	6	27	5	58	morn.		6	34	5	51	0	19
3	FRIDAY	6	26	5	59	1	2	6	33	5	52	1	36
4	SATURDAY	6	25	6	0	2	10	6	31	5	54	2	48
5	Sunday	6	24	6	1	3	11	6	29	5	55	3	48
6	MONDAY	6	23	6	1	4	4	6	28	5	56	4	37
7	TUESDAY	6	22	6	2	4	50	6	26	5	57	5	16
8	WEDNESDAY	6	21	6	3	5	29	6	25	5	59	5	47
9	THURSDAY	6	20	6	3	6	3	6	23	6	0	14	6
10	FRIDAY	6	19	6	4	rises.		6	21	6	rises.	6	22
11	SATURDAY	6	17	6	5	7	43	6	19	6	2	7	50
12	Sunday	6	16	6	6	8	44	6	17	6	3	8	58
13	MONDAY	6	14	6	6	9	45	6	16	6	4	10	5
14	TUESDAY	6	13	6	7	10	45	6	14	6	11	11	6
15	WEDNESDAY	6	11	6	8	11	45	6	12	9	7	morn.	
16	THURSDAY	6	10	6	9	morn.		6	10	6	8	0	18
17	FRIDAY	6	9	6	9	0	45	6	9	6	9	1	21
18	SATURDAY	6	8	6	10	1	39	6	7	6	10	2	9
19	Sunday	6	6	6	11	2	28	6	5	6	11	3	4
20	MONDAY	6	5	6	11	3	9	6	3	6	12	3	35
21	TUESDAY	6	3	6	12	4	47	6	2	6	14	4	8
22	WEDNESDAY	6	2	6	13	4	21	6	0	6	15	4	37
23	THURSDAY	6	1	6	14	4	49	5	59	6	16	5	1
24	FRIDAY	5	59	6	14	5	17	5	57	6	17	5	22
25	SATURDAY	5	58	6	15	sets.		5	55	6	19	sets.	5
26	Sunday	5	56	6	16	7	26	5	53	6	20	5	35
27	MONDAY	5	55	6	16	8	32	5	52	6	21	8	47
28	TUESDAY	5	54	6	17	9	31	5	50	6	22	9	51
29	WEDNESDAY	5	53	6	18	10	51	5	48	6	23	11	17
30	THURSDAY	5	52	6	18	morn.		5	46	6	24	morn.	5
31	FRIDAY	5	50	6	19	0	4	5	44	6	25	0	41

WORK FOR MARCH.

No time must now be lost to get in seeds for many principal main crops. The ground being prepared as before directed, plant out the first of the month the main crops of Irish Potatoes, also Cabbage and Lettuce plants that have been raised in frames. Plant out, also, at once, all hardy perennials, as Asparagus, Rhubarb, Sea-kale, Sage, Horse Radish, Liquorice, Old Store Onions for Sets or Seeds. Set out, also, the plants destined for seed, such as Beets, Carrots, Salsify, Parsnips, Winter Radishes, Cabbages, Turnips, &c. Plant now the main crops of most hardy esculents, such as Peas, Onions, Lettuce, Parsley, Early Beets, Carrots, Cress, Celery, Cauliflower, Garlic, Mus-

tard, Irish Potatoes, Spinach, Radishes, Spring Turnips, Okra, Salsify and Asparagus for young plants. Plant, also, cabbage seed for the second early crop. Sow sweet herbs, as Thyme, Sage, and the last of the month, Summer Savory and Sweet Basil.

Attend specially to the weeding and earthing up of early crops sown last month. If the rake has been well used between the drills, earthing up will be an easy matter, for in that case there will be no weeds. That is the real secret of cheap garden culture and large crops.

Corn—plant, for a succession, once in two or three weeks, from now until August. Adam's Extra Early is the best early kind for first planting. Plant everything in rows. When the cherry blooms, plant the early crop of Snap Beans, and a few each week, until all danger of frost is over. The main crop of these, and of Melons, Squashes and other tender plants, must be put in when the apple is in full blossom.

In planting Corn, much advantage will be found from giving each hill, at the time of first hoeing, one tablespoonful of guano, mixed with five times that quantity of powdered charcoal, and, at the second hoeing, a handful of leached ashes.

Cucumbers, Melons and Squashes may be planted in small, rough-made baskets, with very large meshes, filled with earth and buried to the rim in the hot-bed, to be removed, basket and all, to the open ground when the weather is mild. The basket will retain the soil, prevent any check by removal, and will not interfere with future growths. These vines can also be planted at once in the open ground, in boxes large enough to be covered with a couple of panes, 8x10 or 10x12 glass. The earth should be light and rich, and the glass kept over them until they come up, and after which give air freely in mild weather. Squashes, etc., can thus be raised much sooner than if planted unprotected in the open ground.

Egg plants may now be sown in the hot-bed, if not before done.

Protect, when there is danger of frost, all tender plants ; if in hills, a short plank, laid across two bricks, or nailed to two other bits of plank, so as to raise it just above the plant, is a convenient method. Rows of Beans, Corn, etc., can be saved by covering in the same way, by using long planks, supporting the ends and centre.

Uncover and fork manure into your beds of Asparagus ; prepare to blanch Sea-kale. In wet weather, have your bean-poles and pea-brush prepared. Put the walks now in perfect condition, making everything clean and neat.

Finish, at once, planting fruit trees. It is the best season for putting out the Fig.

In transplanting from the seed-bed, much will be gained by "puddling" the roots, that is, dipping the roots in a hole in which some earth is mixed with water to the consistence of a thick molasses. This applies specially to Cabbage, Celery, Lettuce, and similar things.

In planting large Trees, make the hole large enough to spread their roots straight, or nearly so, and loosen the soil beneath the hole one spade deep at least. When the roots are covered with soil and the hole half filled, tread the earth firmly to the roots, and, if dry weather, water liberally ; then fill up the hole, but *do not tread again*. Let the surface filling remain loose—as thrown in. Do not bury the stem of the Tree. Let the collar immediately above the roots be level with the surface.

Fourth Month.

APRIL, 1876.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

CALENDAR

D. H. M.

FOR THE

First Quarter.. 1 0 52 mo.

SOUTHERN STATES,

Full Moon.... 8 2 19 ev.

FOR THE

Third Quarter.. 16 3 17 ev.

NORTHERN STATES,

New Moon.... 24 1 43 mo. see, Georgia, Alabama

Boston, New England,

First Quarter.. 30 5 7 ev. and Louisiana.

The Carolinas, Tennessee,

New York State, Michigan,

Iowa, Wisconsin,

Oregon and Canada.

FOR THE

MIDDLE STATES,

New York City, Philadelphia,

Washington, Pennsylvania,

New Jersey, Maryland,

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.

FOR THE

California, Michigan,

Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana,

Illinois, Ohio, Indiana,

Michigan, Indiana, Illinois.

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FOR THE

California, Michigan,

Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana,

sion, Carrots, Cauliflowers, Brocoli, Celery, Cucumbers, Corn (*a new planting for every fortnight*), Lettuce, Melons, Marjoram, Nasturtium, Irish Potatoes (*last planting*), Parsnips, Pepper, Okra, Peas (*last planting*), Pumpkins, Summer Radishes, Summer Savory, Sweet Basil, Sage, Salsify, Tomatoes, Thyme—all should be put in.

The offshoots of the Artichoke remove, reserving the best for planting. Dress the old stools with manure. Transplant Early Cabbage, Sea-kale, Celery and Lettuce, and later, when danger of frost has ceased, Tomatoes, Peppers, Egg Plants, Sweet Potato Slips; also the Melons, etc., raised in pots and baskets. Water, when needed, and protect for a day or two from the full sun.

Brocoli may be now sown, to be transplanted, when large enough, in rows eighteen inches apart and twelve inches in the row, in good soil.

Brussels Sprouts, sow and treat in the same manner, but plant wider apart by six inches each way.

All the seed beds planted last month must be watched, the weeds removed, and, when the young seedlings are well up, loosen the soil about with a narrow hoe. If the ground is dry, do this at night, and water the plants immediately after. Do not cultivate or water tender plants when there is danger of frost, as the danger is increased thereby. Thin out carefully the young plants of Turnips, Onions, Spinach, Beets, etc., as soon as you can distinguish them, or the crop will be greatly injured; but, if the garden rake has been used as directed in the first months of the year, there will be no weeds, and the crop will be much larger.

Should the new shoots of the vine be frozen, they should be rubbed off, and other shoots will be produced that will yield a crop. If the first shoots are but partially killed, they will not fruit, but will prevent the other buds from starting, that would shoot freely if the injured sprouts were removed, and bear a fair crop a little later than usual. Rub off superfluous shoots.

Savoy Cabbage may be sown the early part of this month, for Summer use. The small Savoy is the best flavored for the dinner table.

Finish pruning the peach which has been delayed, for fear of hastening the time of blooming. When the young shoots of trees that have been pruned are an inch in length, suppress all that are useless or badly placed, permitting only those to remain that are needed for fruit. Remove and thin out the suckers of the fig, allowing not over four or five to remain. If dwarf pears are too full for fruit buds, sometimes no fruit will set, as the strength of the trees is all exhausted in blooming. Of such, remove one-half, and sometimes two-thirds of the buds of blossoms, and fruit will set well.

In hot weather, after Spring planting of Trees, it is a good plan to cover them with straw or litter (but not manure that will ferment).

The same plan is also advisable against Winter frost. But, in either case, take care that mice or other vermin do not harbor in the material used, so as to injure the bark of trees.

The deeper ground is moved prior to planting, the less water will be required to be given to the growing crop.

Fifth Month.

MAY, 1876.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.		CALENDAR FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.			CALENDAR FOR THE NORTHERN STATES.			CALENDAR FOR THE MIDDLE STATES.		
D. H. M.		SOUTHERN STATES.			NORTHERN STATES.			MIDDLE STATES.		
Full Moon....		8 4 33 mo. SOUTHERN STATES.			Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Oregon and Canada.			New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.		
Third Quarter.		16 8 7 mo. The Carolinas, Tennessee.								
New Moon....		23 10 5 mo. see, Georgia, Alabama.								
First Quarter.		30 0 28 mo. and Louisiana.								

Date.	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	
1	MONDAY	5	13	6 41	1	29	4	55	7	0	1 52
2	TUESDAY	5	12	6 42	2	6	4	53	7	1	2 22
3	WEDNESDAY	5	11	6 43	2	35	4	52	7	2	2 43
4	THURSDAY	5	10	6 44	3	4	4	50	7	3	3 5
5	FRIDAY	5	10	6 45	3	30	4	49	7	4	3 25
6	SATURDAY	5	9	6 45	3	57	4	48	7	5	3 45
7	Sunday	5	8	6 46	4	26	4	47	7	6	4 7
8	MONDAY	5	7	6 47	rises.	4	46	7	7	rises.	4 50
9	TUESDAY	5	6	6 47	8	23	4	45	7	8	56
10	WEDNESDAY	5	5	6 48	9	20	4	44	7	9	56
11	THURSDAY	5	5	6 49	10	14	4	43	7	10	52
12	FRIDAY	5	4	6 49	11	2	4	42	7	11	37
13	SATURDAY	5	3	6 50	11	40	4	41	7	12	morn.
14	Sunday	5	2	6 51	morn.	4	40	7	13	0	10
15	MONDAY	5	2	6 51	0	16	4	39	7	14	0 42
16	TUESDAY	5	1	6 52	0	47	4	38	7	15	1 6
17	WEDNESDAY	5	1	6 53	1	16	4	37	7	16	1 29
18	THURSDAY	5	0	6 53	1	43	4	36	7	17	1 49
19	FRIDAY	5	0	6 54	2	9	4	36	7	18	2 9
20	SATURDAY	4	59	6 55	2	39	4	35	7	19	2 32
21	Sunday	4	58	6 55	3	12	4	34	7	20	2 57
22	MONDAY	4	58	6 56	3	50	4	33	7	21	3 27
23	TUESDAY	4	57	6 57	sets.	4	32	7	22	sets.	4 37
24	WEDNESDAY	4	57	6 57	8	38	4	32	7	23	9 15
25	THURSDAY	4	56	6 58	9	45	4	31	7	24	10 21
26	FRIDAY	4	56	6 58	10	40	4	30	7	25	11 11
27	SATURDAY	4	55	6 59	11	27	4	29	7	26	11 52
28	Sunday	4	55	7 0	morn.	4	29	7	27	morn.	4 34
29	MONDAY	4	55	7 0	0	7	4	28	7	28	0 25
30	TUESDAY	4	54	7 1	0	38	4	27	7	28	0 49
31	WEDNESDAY	4	54	7 1	1	1	7	4	26	7	29
								1	11	4	32
									23		1 10

WORK FOR MAY.

Lima beans should be planted early in the month, if not before done; also Snap Beans for succession crop.

Seeds sown this month often fail to vegetate, as the ground is generally hot and parched. Plant only in fresh dug soil, made very fine. After making the hills or rows and dropping the seeds, water freely, and then cover with fine fresh soil, and press gently upon the seed. As fine seeds cannot be covered deeply, to keep them from drying up after sprouting, they will require to be shaded by day, and gently sprinkled at evening from a fine rose. As soon as the plants are visible, cease to shade, or they will become drawn up and worthless. Winter

Cabbage, Brocoli, Cauliflower, may still be sown, and it is the best month for this purpose, provided a stand is obtained. Beets for Winter use may also be put in. Plant corn every two weeks for a succession.

The main crop of Beets should be sown when the Peach and Plum are in bloom. If not then done, sow as soon as possible.

The White Prolific or some other kind of corn-field Beans, should be planted about this time, to afford a late crop of Snaps, as they are much more prolific than the dwarf kinds. The white varieties are many of them excellent, when ripe, for Winter use, and planted at this time, they escape the weevil. Pole them before planting, that the roots may not be disturbed.

Transplant Cabbage, Lettuce, Celery, Egg plants, late Tomatoes and Yam Potato Slips, using plant protectors to screen by day, until established; the more delicate species need shade. Shingles will answer.

Thin out and keep from weeds your advancing crops of Corn, Beans, Beets, Carrots, etc. Remove the earth a little from the tops of the Onion Bulbs.

Thin out Melons, Squashes and Cucumbers, leaving but two or three in a hill. Train and arrange the vines so that they will cover the ground evenly. Pinch off the extremity of each leading shoot when the vine has grown a few inches, which will throw them earlier into fruit. This is the proper time to plant Pumpkins and Winter Squashes to have them mature so late that they will keep well. Cucumbers may yet be planted.

Pear Trees should be looked to, and the young growth stopped or pinched at the ends of the shoots, when as long as required by the form of the trees.

All young seed crops must have special care to prevent them being smothered by weeds.

Keep the walks clean, and the ground light and mellow about all crops. If the soil was well prepared, and is not trodden, or worked while wet, it will need no deep working after the crops are planted. A shallow surface digging will be sufficient to break the crust and keep the surface light. The roots of plants being kept unbroken, they will better resist drought.

Tomatoes may be mulched after a rain, which will keep them longer in bearing. Tomatoes sown now and transplanted next month yield fine Autumn crops.

Keep a watchful eye on insects. Destroy the squash-bugs, and crush their eggs every morning, until they cease to appear.

Dust over the leaves of beans with dry ashes, while damp with dew, if attacked by insects. Cutworms dig up and kill, if they cut off the young plants. Scatter Scotch snuff over the plants attacked by the smaller insects.

Annuals may be sown in the flower garden for succession. Keep the earth light about the growing plants, and all weeds removed from the borders and grass plots. Mow the latter once in two weeks, after a rain, or on a dewy morning. Do not let the grass grow high before mowing, for the roots, being accustomed to the shade, will probably die out from sudden exposure to the intense heat.

Sixth Month,

JUNE, 1876.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

D. H. M.
 Full Moon... 6 7 17 ev.
 Third Quarter. 14 9 54 ev.
 New Moon... 21 4 57 ev.
 First Quarter. 28 9 54 mo.

CALENDAR

FOR THE

SOUTHERN STATES.

The Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana.

CALENDAR

FOR THE

NORTHERN STATES.

Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Oregon and Canada.

CALENDAR

FOR THE

MIDDLE STATES.

New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Date.	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	THURSDAY	4 54 7	2	1 36	4 26 7	30	1 31	4 32 7	24	1 31
2	FRIDAY	4 53 7	2	2 1	4 25 7	31	1 51	4 31 7	25	1 53
3	SATURDAY	4 53 7	3	2 29	4 25 7	32	2 11	4 31 7	26	2 15
4	Sunday	4 53 7	3	3 0	4 24 7	32	2 37	4 30 7	26	2 41
5	MONDAY	4 53 7	4	3 33	4 24 7	33	3 4	4 30 7	27	3 10
6	TUESDAY	4 52 7	4	rises.	4 23 7	33	rises.	4 29 7	27	rises.
7	WEDNESDAY	4 52 7	5	8 9	4 23 7	34	8 47	4 29 7	28	8 39
8	THURSDAY	4 52 7	5	8 58	4 23 7	35	9 34	4 29 7	29	9 27
9	FRIDAY	4 52 7	6	9 44	4 22 7	35	10 17	4 28 7	29	10 18
10	SATURDAY	4 52 7	6	10 16	4 22 7	36	10 43	4 28 7	30	10 42
11	Sunday	4 52 7	7	10 38	4 22 7	36	10 59	4 28 7	30	10 56
12	MONDAY	4 52 7	7	11 17	4 22 7	37	11 32	4 28 7	31	11 29
13	TUESDAY	4 52 7	8	11 44	4 22 7	37	11 53	4 28 7	31	11 51
14	WEDNESDAY	4 52 7	8	morn.	4 22 7	38	morn.	4 28 8	32	morn.
15	THURSDAY	4 52 7	8	0 10	4 22 7	38	0 12	4 28 7	32	0 11
16	FRIDAY	4 52 7	9	0 37	4 22 7	38	0 33	4 28 7	32	0 34
17	SATURDAY	4 52 7	9	1 6	4 22 7	39	0 54	4 28 7	33	0 56
18	Sunday	4 52 7	9	1 42	4 22 7	39	1 23	4 28 7	33	1 26
19	MONDAY	4 52 7	9	2 23	4 22 7	39	1 56	4 28 7	33	2 1
20	TUESDAY	4 52 7	10	3 12	4 22 7	39	2 39	4 28 7	33	2 45
21	WEDNESDAY	4 53 7	10	sets.	4 23 7	39	sets.	4 29 7	34	sets.
22	THURSDAY	4 53 7	10	8 27	4 23 7	39	9 1	4 29 7	34	8 54
23	FRIDAY	4 53 7	10	9 17	4 23 7	40	9 45	4 29 7	34	9 39
24	SATURDAY	4 53 7	10	10 0	4 23 7	40	10 21	4 29 7	34	10 17
25	Sunday	4 53 7	11	10 37	4 23 7	40	10 50	4 29 7	34	10 48
26	MONDAY	4 53 7	11	11 8	4 23 7	40	11 14	4 29 7	35	11 13
27	TUESDAY	4 54 7	11	11 36	4 24 7	40	11 35	4 30 7	35	11 35
28	WEDNESDAY	4 54 7	11	morn.	4 24 7	40	11 55	4 30 7	35	11 57
29	THURSDAY	4 54 7	11	0 3	4 24 7	40	morn.	4 30 7	35	morn.
30	FRIDAY	4 55 7	11	0 32	4 25 7	40	0 18	4 31 7	35	0 20

WORK FOR JUNE.

Early crops that are mature should be gathered and secured. First, Potatoes especially should be dug up as soon as the tops die or turn yellow, particularly if wet weather comes on; because, if left in the ground, they would make a second growth, which would spoil them for table use. In digging them, do not expose them to the mid-day sun, or they will decay. It is best to get them up early in the morning or in the evening. Spread them in the shade to dry perfectly before being stowed away in barrels.

Pole, Bunch and Snap Beans and Table Corn may still be planted; also Melons, Cucumbers and Squashes. If you have not plenty of

Cabbage plants, they may still be sown, but will require shading until they begin to come up, but no longer. Raise them at this season, under glass, whitewashed with pipe-clay, to temper the light and heat. Beets sown at this time, if a stand can be secured, are excellent all Winter. Soak the seed four or five days, until just ready to sprout; have the beds freshly made; dry the seed with sufficient superphosphate, ashes or fine dirt to sow readily; mark the drills and water them, then cover with fine fresh soil, and after a few hours, to allow the drills to dry a little, gently press the soil upon the drills with a plank.

Thin out the later planted crops of Carrots, Beets, &c. The latter make excellent greens (cut up, tops and bottoms, after being nicely washed), from the time they are big enough to pick until an inch in diameter. Keep the surface soil light and clean by surface hoeing. Cut off the upper shoots of Tomato plants when the fruit is half grown, as it hastens maturity. Earth up plants as they need. In hoeing at this time, do not go too deeply near the plants, as they need all their rootlets to gather moisture from every quarter. Transplant Celery, Winter Cabbage, Tomatoes, Sweet Potato slips, &c., but protect the more tender sorts by inclining over them shingles inserted in the earth on the side next the sun.

Winter Cabbage it is needless to undertake to grow unless under the following conditions: The ground must be very deeply dug—not less than a foot—and fifteen inches much better. It must be liberally manured with fine manure, and a portion of this manure, but not all, should be some good superphosphate. They should be planted low in the ground in a trench, and the earth gradually drawn up to them so that the heads may be on short stems; the main roots will then be deep enough to draw moisture from the lower stratum, and side roots will be emitted from the stem all the way to the surface. Cabbage, thus managed, with the worm kept off by hand-picking, are pretty sure to head. Do not allow any of the leaves to be plucked off before the head is formed.

If water is convenient, apply it liberally at night. Frequent surface hoeing is a good protection against drought, the dew being copiously absorbed by the porous soil. Basil and other pot herbs should be gathered when the plants are in bloom. Begin now to prepare your ground for Ruta Baga and other Turnips.

The Strawberry beds should now be worked over, taking out all weeds and useless plants, and keeping the runners clipped, unless you want to increase your stock of plants.

In proportion as the surface of the ground is kept open by the hoe or the rake will be the rapidity of growth and the luxuriant vegetation in the Vegetable Garden.

Except to settle the roots of newly transplanted Vegetables WATER should never be used in the Vegetable Garden *unless it is constantly applied*. Deep digging before planting, and the hoe afterwards, are the best "water pots," paradoxical as this advice may seem to be. The reason of it is that when the surface soil is loose and open it attracts and retains moisture from night air, dews, &c., and holds it to be supplied to roots near the surface by capillary attraction as need requires.

Seventh Month.

JULY, 1876.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

CALENDAR

D. W. M.

Full Moon.... 6 10 18 mo. SOUTHERN STATES.

Third Quarter. 14 8 36 mo. The Carolinas, Tennessee,

New Moon.... 20 11 33 ev. see, Georgia, Alabama,

First Quarter. 27 9 59 ev. and Louisiana.

CALENDAR FOR THE NORTHERN STATES. Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Oregon and Canada.

CALENDAR

FOR THE

MIDDLE STATES.

New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Date.	Days.	SUN.			SUN.			MOON			SUN.			MOON			
		Rises	Sets.	Moon	Rises	Sets.	Moon	Rises	Sets.	Moon	Rises	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Moon		
1	SATURDAY	4 55	7	11	1	1	4	25	7	40	0	40	4	31	7	34	0 44
2	Sunday	4 55	7	11	1	33	4	26	7	40	1	6	4	32	7	34	1 10
3	MONDAY	4 56	7	11	2	6	4	27	7	40	1	32	4	33	7	34	1 39
4	TUESDAY	4 56	7	11	2	53	4	27	7	39	2	19	4	33	7	33	2 24
5	WEDNESDAY	4 57	7	11	3	42	4	28	7	39	3	4	4	34	7	33	3 13
6	THURSDAY	4 57	7	11	rises.	4	29	7	39	rises.	4	35	7	33	rises.		
7	FRIDAY	4 58	7	11	8 16	4	29	7	39	8 45	4	35	7	33	8 39		
8	SATURDAY	4 58	7	10	8 49	4	30	7	38	9 12	4	36	7	32	9 8		
9	Sunday	4 59	7	10	9 19	4	31	7	38	9 36	4	37	7	32	9 33		
10	MONDAY	5 0	7	10	9 45	4	32	7	38	9 56	4	37	7	32	9 54		
11	TUESDAY	5 0	7	10	10 12	4	33	7	37	10 16	4	38	7	31	10 15		
12	WEDNESDAY	5 1	7	9 10	40	4	33	7	37	10 37	4	39	7	31	10 38		
13	THURSDAY	5 1	7	9 11	6	4	34	7	36	10 56	4	40	7	30	10 58		
14	FRIDAY	5 2	7	9 11	38	4	35	7	36	11 21	4	40	7	30	11 21		
15	SATURDAY	5 3	7	8 morn.	4	36	7	35	11 51	4	41	7	29	11 57			
16	Sunday	5 3	7	8	0 14	4	37	7	34	morn.	4	42	7	29	morn.		
17	MONDAY	5 4	7	8	1 0	4	37	7	34	0 29	4	43	7	28	0 33		
18	TUESDAY	5 4	7	7	1 51	4	38	7	33	1 15	4	44	7	28	1 22		
19	WEDNESDAY	5 5	7	7	2 55	4	39	7	32	2 17	4	45	7	27	2 25		
20	THURSDAY	5 5	7	6	sets.	4	40	7	32	sets.	4	45	7	26	sets.		
21	FRIDAY	5 6	7	6	7 52	4	41	7	31	8 16	4	46	7	26	8 11		
22	SATURDAY	5 7	7	5	8 31	4	42	7	30	8 48	4	47	7	25	8 45		
23	Sunday	5 7	7	5	9 6	4	43	7	29	9 15	4	48	7	24	9 13		
24	MONDAY	5 8	7	4	9 36	4	44	7	28	9 37	4	49	7	23	9 37		
25	TUESDAY	5 8	7	3	10 5	4	45	7	27	9 58	4	50	7	22	10 0		
26	WEDNESDAY	5 9	7	3	10 40	4	46	7	26	10 24	4	51	7	21	10 30		
27	THURSDAY	5 10	7	2	10 59	4	47	7	25	10 40	4	52	7	20	10 43		
28	FRIDAY	5 11	7	1	11 34	4	48	7	24	11 8	4	52	7	19	11 13		
29	SATURDAY	5 11	7	0	morn.	4	49	7	23	11 39	4	53	7	18	11 45		
30	Sunday	5 12	7	0	0 10	4	50	7	22	morn.	4	54	7	18	morn.		
31	MONDAY	5 13	6	59	0 50	4	51	7	21	0 15	4	55	7	17	0 22		

WORK FOR JULY.

Attend to ripe crops of Irish Potatoes and take them up at once. See directions in last month as to this. Onions and Shallots will now be ready for storing away. Okra and Snap Beans may be cut up and dried or preserved in salt, like Cucumbers.

Clear off the remains of early crops on ground left vacant, turn under all weeds, dig up the ground deeply, apply manure to the surface and hoe it lightly in, and replant with Cabbage, Celery and Tomato Plants, Snap Beans, Corn, Peas and other late crops. See that all spaces left vacant are dug up and replanted with late vegetables. Early and large York Cabbage, if now sown in beds and

shaded during the day until up, will make nice plants for setting out in August, and will head during the Autumn. Grown in this way they make fine Winter Cabbages. Sow Ruta Baga and Sweet German Turnips, taking advantage of the first rain; as soon as may be. After the 20th of the month, begin to sow the common kinds. Of these Early White Dutch, Early Red Top (Strap Leaved), Yellow Dutch, White Globe, Norfolk, and Yellow Aberdeen are all good. Sowing at favorable seasons until the last of September.

Turnips and Cabbages it is useless to attempt to plant unless on rich ground and well dug. Lay off the ground for Winter Cabbages in trenches three feet apart, and six or eight inches deep, and have the bottom of the trenches made rich and dug deeply. A very light rain falling will moisten these trenches enough to make the plants succeed. At planting, remove most of the lower leaves, and set them pretty well in the ground. As they begin to grow, haul the earth gradually to their stems, until the trench is filled. If the worms attack them, take off a large lower leaf and lay upon the top of the Cabbage over night, under which you will find a lot of worms, which must be crushed. Repeat this as long as may be necessary. Do not gather the lower leaves for feeding stock, as it is injurious, preventing the plants heading up well. Siberian Kale sown now, and cultivated like Ruta Baga, will form excellent Winter greens. Recollect, we say again, all these *plants of the Cabbage and Turnip kind, must be thoroughly manured, or they will be of no account. The whole secret is thorough culture AND PLENTY OF MANURE.*

If at the end of the month rain falls, take advantage of it to put in another crop of Beet, which will give a supply for all the Fall and Winter. But if no rain, better wait till it comes next month, then it probably will.

English Peas planted the last of the month often do very well in Autumn, and the same may be said of Irish Potatoes. Endive may be sown. Melons and late Squashes may be put in. Plant Snap Beans and Corn for a succession; also the table varieties of the Cow Pea, and the slips of the Yam Potatoes may be put in. Transplant at this season with great care, removing most of the leaves to prevent evaporation, and shading the plant by day. Still keep ground light by frequent hoeing, guarding it against washing by horizontal culture, banks and terracing. At this dry season every drop of water should be retained, which can be done, if the ground is suitably laid off at first, to prevent washing, by means of proper terraces and banks. Earth up loosely the growing crops. Dig the weeds into the soil, or remove them to the compost heap; use every endeavor to destroy insects. If Squash vines die suddenly, examine them for, and destroy the borers in the stem. Destroy aphides, &c., with infusion of tobacco or whale oil soap.

Tie up herbaceous plants that require it, to keep them in shape, or to protect them from damage by winds and beating rains. See that Dahlias and other high-growing plants are secured properly to their stakes.

The leaves of the CARROT are very beautiful; if sown as an edging to the walks of the garden they form a neat finish and save room in the plats for some other vegetables.

The smaller varieties of CABBAGE are more profitable to grow for the Table than the large, and the quality as to flavor is best.

Eighth Month.

AUGUST, 1876.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

CALENDAR

FOR THE

D. H. M.

Full Moon ... 5 1 18 mo SOUTHERN STATES,
 Third Quarter 12 4 39 ev. The Carolinas, Tennessee,
 New Moon ... 19 7 6 mo. see, Georgia, Alabama
 First Quarter 26 0 58 ev. and Louisiana.

CALENDAR

FOR THE

NORTHERN STATES.

Boston, New England,
 New York State, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin,
 Oregon and Canada.

CALENDAR

FOR THE

MIDDLE STATES.

New York City, Philadelphia, Washington,
 New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio,
 Indiana and Illinois.

Date.	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	
1	TUESDAY	5	14	6	58	1	38	4	52	7	20
2	WEDNESDAY	5	14	6	57	2	31	4	53	7	19
3	THURSDAY	5	15	6	56	3	28	4	54	7	18
4	FRIDAY	5	16	6	55	4	29	4	55	7	16
5	SATURDAY	5	16	6	54	rises.		4	56	7	15
6	Sunday	5	17	6	53	7	50	4	57	7	14
7	MONDAY	5	18	6	52	8	17	4	58	7	13
8	TUESDAY	5	18	6	51	8	42	4	59	7	11
9	WEDNESDAY	5	19	6	50	9	8	5	0	7	11
10	THURSDAY	5	20	6	49	9	38	5	1	7	10
11	FRIDAY	5	21	6	48	10	11	5	2	7	9
12	SATURDAY	5	21	6	47	10	42	5	3	7	8
13	Sunday	5	22	6	46	11	40	5	4	7	7
14	MONDAY	5	23	6	45	morn.		5	5	7	6
15	TUESDAY	5	23	6	44	0	37	5	6	7	5
16	WEDNESDAY	5	24	6	43	1	44	5	7	7	4
17	THURSDAY	5	25	6	42	3	10	5	8	7	3
18	FRIDAY	5	25	6	41	4	12	5	9	7	11
19	SATURDAY	5	26	6	40	sets.		5	10	6	58
20	Sunday	5	27	6	39	7	33	5	11	6	0
21	MONDAY	5	27	6	38	8	2	5	12	6	15
22	TUESDAY	5	28	6	37	8	31	5	13	6	55
23	WEDNESDAY	5	29	6	36	9	1	5	14	6	53
24	THURSDAY	5	29	6	35	9	32	5	15	6	52
25	FRIDAY	5	30	6	34	10	8	5	15	6	51
26	SATURDAY	5	31	6	33	10	45	5	16	6	49
27	Sunday	5	31	6	32	11	31	5	17	6	48
28	MONDAY	5	32	6	31	morn.		5	18	6	47
29	TUESDAY	5	33	6	30	0	23	5	19	6	46
30	WEDNESDAY	5	33	6	29	1	19	5	20	6	45
31	THURSDAY	5	34	6	28	2	20	5	21	6	44

WORK FOR AUGUST.

The ground will now have been cleared from many of the early Spring crops and may now be replanted, and will give good crops before frost. Sow again Peas, Snap Beans, Common and Sugar Corn for roasting ears, Beets, Spring and Winter Radishes, Kale, Lettuce, Endive, Spinach, Pickling Cucumbers, &c. Now put in the main crops of Turnips. If your garden will not grow Turnips, try superphosphate on one part, leached ashes on another, and, of course, plenty of manure on all. This will settle the question what your soil needs for making Turnips. To prevent Turnips being destroyed by the fly, dust them well with soot or lime; both the seed in the

drills and the young plants, as soon as visible above the ground. The Red Top is about the best flavored and most profitable kind, and much the most delicate for the table. The white Dutch and the yellow Aberdeen are good Turnips.

Transplant Tomatoes for Autumn use, and to ripen gradually in the house during Winter, Cabbages to head for Winter, Cauliflower, Broccoli, &c. Ruta Baga plants, where too thick, can be taken up and replanted on any vacant space. Thin out this crop gradually. Keep down the weeds and prevent their seeding. Destroy noxious insects.

In this month attention to the weather should be given, as regards the time to sow for Fall crops; moist weather is of course best, and there are usually considerable rain falls, bringing up seeds freely, and, if proper crops are planted, the garden will furnish an abundant supply of excellent vegetables, in large variety, until frost, of the more hardy kinds, or those that can be stored, through the Winter. In all the Gulf States, Beets, Broccoli, Carrots, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Celery, Collards, Kale or German Greens, Leeks, Lettuce, Onions, Spinach, Salsify, Irish and Sweet Potatoes, Common and Ruta Baga Turnips, Winter Radishes, either from the garden or stored, should appear on the table at any time when desired through the Winter.

Keep Strawberry beds clean, open and mellow now; if you desire to increase your plants, encourage the growth of runners by an occasional watering. If you do not want new beds, cut off the runners; a light dressing of leached ashes is a useful application. We prefer a compost of woods earth, mixed with leached ashes.

Continue to gather the fruit as it ripens, observing the directions given last month. Pears that drop too early to be house ripened will be found excellent baked. Preserve a plentiful supply of fruit in cans for Winter use. Gather all fallen and defective fruit unfit for use; boil it and feed to swine. Destroy all insects; gather the sawdust covered cocoons of the borer about the collar of the Peach and Plum trees, and burn them before the perfect insect takes wing.

Continue to Summer prune where needed, as directed last month, pinching and shortening in the branches to maintain the equilibrium of the tree. Bud stock of all kinds of fruit trees; cleft grafting will succeed well until the second growth commences, on stock unfit to bud. To Pears and Plums it is especially applicable. Preserve the seeds of Apples, Pears, Peaches, &c., for stocks, or to originate new varieties. Save the seeds of your best Grapes and sow in the Autumn. We need more good varieties. The Lenoir and Warren seedlings promise more for us in this way than the Isabella tribe. We ought to have, also, Black Muscadines, equal to the White or Scuppernong.

MANURE, unless it be bones or bone dust, is most advantageously applied immediately or shortly before the ground is cropped.

DIGGING should always be done immediately before sowing or planting.

SWAMP EARTH, or the mud from the bottom of ponds or ditches, may be made a valuable manure if properly prepared. Take a bushel of salt and dissolve in as little water as possible; then slack three bushels of lime with it. Add two bushels of this mixture to a load of swamp or ditch muck; turn it twice at intervals of three weeks, and in a month from the last turning over it will be fit for use as manure.

Ninth Month.

SEPTEMBER, 1876.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

D. H. M.

Full Moon.... 3 3 53 ev.
 Third Quarter.. 10 11 1 ev.
 New Moon... 17 4 34 ev.
 First Quarter.. 25 6 43 mo.

CALENDAR
FOR THE
SOUTHERN STATES,

The Carolinas, Tennessee,
see, Georgia, Alabama
and Louisiana.

CALENDAR
FOR THE
NORTHERN STATES,

Boston, New England,
New York State, Michigan,
Iowa, Wisconsin,
Oregon and Canada.

CALENDAR
FOR THE
MIDDLE STATES,

New York City, Philadelphia, Washington,
New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio,
Indiana and Illinois.

Date.	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	FRIDAY	5	35	6 25	3	19	5	24	6 35	2 55
2	SATURDAY	5	35	6 24	4	18	5	26	6 33	4 0
3	Sunday	5	36	6 22	rises.	5	27	6 32	rises.	5 29
4	MONDAY	5	37	6 21	6 46	5	28	6 30	6 48	5 30
5	TUESDAY	5	37	6 20	7 12	5	29	6 28	7 6	5 31
6	WEDNESDAY	5	38	6 19	7 41	5	30	6 26	7 28	5 32
7	THURSDAY	5	38	6 18	8 14	5	31	6 25	7 54	5 33
8	FRIDAY	5	39	6 16	8 51	5	32	6 23	8 24	5 34
9	SATURDAY	5	40	6 15	9 37	5	33	6 21	9 4	5 35
10	Sunday	5	40	6 14	10 28	5	35	6 19	9 51	5 36
11	MONDAY	5	41	6 12	11 30	5	36	6 17	10 52	5 37
12	TUESDAY	5	42	6 11	morn.	5	37	6 15	morn.	5 38
13	WEDNESDAY	5	42	6 9	0 40	5	38	6 14	0 6	5 39
14	THURSDAY	5	43	6 8	1 52	5	39	6 12	1 25	5 40
15	FRIDAY	5	43	6 7	3 4	5	40	6 10	2 43	5 41
16	SATURDAY	5	44	6 6	4 10	5	41	6 8	3 58	5 42
17	Sunday	5	45	6 5	sets.	5	42	6 6	sets.	5 43
18	MONDAY	5	45	6 4	6 28	5	43	6 5	6 22	5 44
19	TUESDAY	5	46	6 3	6 52	5	44	6 3	6 39	5 44
20	WEDNESDAY	5	47	6 1	7 30	5	45	6 1	7 9	5 45
21	THURSDAY	5	47	6 0	8 2	5	46	6 0	7 37	5 46
22	FRIDAY	5	48	5 59	8 43	5	47	5 58	8 14	5 47
23	SATURDAY	5	48	5 57	9 24	5	48	5 56	8 48	5 48
24	Sunday	5	49	5 55	10 15	5	50	5 55	9 37	5 49
25	MONDAY	5	50	5 54	11 8	5	51	5 53	10 32	5 50
26	TUESDAY	5	50	5 53	morn.	5	52	5 51	11 36	5 51
27	WEDNESDAY	5	51	5 51	0 8	5	53	5 49	morn.	5 52
28	THURSDAY	5	52	5 50	1 8	5	54	5 47	0 41	5 53
29	FRIDAY	5	52	5 48	2 8	5	55	5 46	1 48	5 54
30	SATURDAY	5	53	5 47	3 5	5	56	5 44	2 51	5 55

WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

Beets may still be sown early in this month, and also Spinach, Turnips (White Dutch and Red Top), Lettuce, Radish and Mustard.

Thin out crops now growing. Early York and other early Cabbage may be sown to plant out next Spring.

New strawberry beds may be made. See directions in the Spring months already given.

In the Fruit Garden budding may still be performed, if the growth is sufficiently vigorous to make the bark slip. Some little pruning and oversight may be required to keep young trees in regular form.

Cauliflowers may be raised in a seed bed shaded slightly from sun

until just above the ground, not after that, or they will draw up weak. When three or four inches high transplant them into a garden frame to be protected by glass during the Winter, but give plenty of air, except in frost. These will be fine early plants to put out in Spring to head.

Manure a piece of ground and spade it in, and cover over the square with pine straw, which remove in Spring, and dig over the ground, and it will be in a light, friable condition for producing excellent vegetables.

In the Flower Garden, annuals, biennials and perennials, recommended next month, may be sown, which will fill the ground with beauty and fragrance in early Spring. But the best effect in Spring gardens is made with Bulbs, among which the Double and Single Hyacinths, the Narcissus, the Crocus, the Snowdrop and the early Tulips are all desirable. Early Tulips have not yet been much grown, but they flower at the same time with the Hyacinths, and the effect of them in masses is even more magnificent. A pretty bed is made by placing in the centre of the bed a mass of a striking color, and filling up around it with small circles of the most diminutive varieties. Orders should now be forwarded for these bulbs.

COTTON CROP.—Cotton picking is the regular plantation work for the month. It should be gathered as fast as it opens, for this is the way to secure it in good condition. If it stands many days after opening in the boll, exposed to the dews of night and the bright shining of our autumnal days, it undergoes a bleaching process, which imparts to the staple a dead white color, with a crisp, harsh touch, and destroys its peculiar native creamy hue. Avoid collecting with it leaf and trash of all kinds. Every lock of lint should be saved now, as the "great staple" must be scarce and dear for a long time to come; and it should be the ambition of all planters to send their crops to market in the best possible condition. Do not be humbugged with "cotton pickers," but press every hand on the plantation into the work, and save your cotton for the present in the good old way, and spend what money you can spare in better plows, sweeps, gins and other labor-saving plantation implements and machinery, that you know will benefit you.

Hands should not be allowed to pull the bolls from the limbs in picking—while it retards the picking, it is quite an injury to the growing stalk during the month of September. The productiveness of the cotton plant is frequently injured by early picking and the carelessness of hands in bending over it and pressing the limbs together, by which they are broken and otherwise mangled; these injuries are irreparable by the plant thus late in the season, and the consequent loss is frequently considerable.

Make your bales all square and uniform, and keep the qualities of cotton separate. Dealers and manufacturers all require bales of uniform quality, and the price of mixed cotton is generally as low as the poorest cotton put in the bale.

OLD FRUIT TREES can often be renewed by cutting down the entire head. After the young shoots spring from the old tree, cut all away (after one year's growth), except three or four of the strongest branches. From these a new top will be produced that will give fruit of the finest quality.

Tenth Month.

OCTOBER, 1876.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

CALENDAR

D. H. M.

FOR THE

Full Moon.... 3 5 36 mo. SOUTHERN STATES,
 Third Quarter.. 10 5 0 0 The Carolinas, Tennessee,
 New Moon... 17 4 37 mo. ~~so~~, Georgia, Alabama
 First Quarter... 25 2 34 mo. and Louisiana.

CALENDAR

FOR THE

NORTHERN STATES.

Boston, New England,
 New York State Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin,
 Oregon and Canada.

CALENDAR

FOR THE

MIDDLE STATES,
 New York City, Philadelphia, Washington,
 New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio,
 Indiana and Illinois.

Date.	Days.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	Sunday	5	54	5 45	4	4	5 57	5	42	3 56
2	MONDAY	5	55	5 43	5	4	5 58	5	40	5 3
3	TUESDAY	5	55	5 42	rises.	5	59	5 39	rises.	5 58
4	WEDNESDAY	5	56	5 41	6	15	6	15	37	5 57
5	THURSDAY	5	57	5 40	6	50	6	25	36	6 26
6	FRIDAY	5	57	5 39	7	34	6	35	34	7 4
7	SATURDAY	5	58	5 37	8	25	6	45	32	7 49
8	Sunday	5	59	5 36	9	24	6	55	31	8 46
9	MONDAY	5	59	5 35	10	29	6	65	29	9 54
10	TUESDAY	6	0	5 34	11	42	6	85	27	11 12
11	WEDNESDAY	6	1	5 33	morn.	6	95	26	morn.	6 75
12	THURSDAY	6	1	5 31	0	51	6	105	24	0 28
13	FRIDAY	6	2	5 30	1	59	6	115	22	1 44
14	SATURDAY	6	3	5 29	3	3	6	125	21	2 55
15	Sunday	6	3	5 28	4	8	6	135	19	4 7
16	MONDAY	6	4	5 26	5	10	6	145	17	6 17
17	TUESDAY	6	5	5 25	sets.	6	155	15	sets.	6 135
18	WEDNESDAY	6	6	5 24	5	59	6	175	14	5 35
19	THURSDAY	6	7	5 23	6	37	6	185	12	6 7
20	FRIDAY	6	8	5 22	7	16	6	195	11	6 41
21	SATURDAY	6	8	5 21	8	5	6	205	9	7 27
22	Sunday	6	9	5 20	8	58	6	215	8	8 21
23	MONDAY	6	10	5 19	10	5	6	225	6	9 31
24	TUESDAY	6	11	5 18	10	56	6	235	5	10 27
25	WEDNESDAY	6	12	5 17	11	56	6	255	3	11 33
26	THURSDAY	6	13	5 16	morn.	6	265	2	morn.	6 235
27	FRIDAY	6	14	5 15	0	54	6	275	0	0 37
28	SATURDAY	6	15	5 14	1	51	6	284	59	1 40
29	Sunday	6	16	5 13	2	48	6	294	57	2 44
30	MONDAY	6	16	5 12	3	48	6	304	55	3 51
31	TUESDAY	6	17	5 11	4	47	6	324	54	4 55

WORK FOR OCTOBER.

Where the Winters remain open, this month and the next are the best to plant the English Broad Bean; the Mazagan and Broad Windsor are the best for table use. Slight frosts will not hurt them.

When in bloom pinch off the tops; it makes them more prolific.

Carrots may be sown in the Southern States for early crops.

Spinach may be sown early in the month for the main crop.

Garlic may also be planted. Place the Cloves three inches apart in the rows.

Not much can now be done in the way of planting; but the crops already grown are to be gathered and stored. If heavy frost is threat-

ened, all the Tomato plants with green fruit upon them should be pulled or cut, and the vines hung up in some outbuilding, where they will ripen gradually. As cold weather approaches, they must be kept in a cellar, or some place secure from frost. They will afford fruit for months to come.

When the vines are killed, Sweet Potatoes should be dug and put up in banks or a potato-house for Winter use.

Turnips sown early in October of the early kinds, often make fair roots, and the country sorts sown afford good Salad towards Spring.

Lettuce, Radishes, Mustard and Corn Salad may still be sown; Black Seed Onions may still be sown, and Onion Buttons and Shallots planted.

Cabbage plants may now be transplanted in places for heading early in Spring, and September sown Lettuce also, for late Fall use. Hoe and thin the Turnips sown in drills, and all other advancing crops. Late in the month, Asparagus and Artichokes will require their Winter dressing of manure.

Gather fallen leaves and rubbish of all kinds suitable for bedding stock and adding to the manure pile. Use with the leaves in littering the yards swamp muck, woods earth, or even the top soil of an old field, to sprinkle over the lot, an inch or two deep, every few days, to absorb the urine, which will convert sawdust, or anything else that will retain it, into a valuable manure. There is nothing in gardening or farming that pays so good a profit as the manufacture and application of manure. No manure no crops, on ordinary soils.

If you wish to have a pretty flower garden next Spring, plant in this month or early in November, hardy bulbs and tubers of all kinds, as well as the hardy perennials, selecting for the latter a time when the ground is moist. Crocuses, Hyacinths, Tulips, Jonquils, Snowdrops, Lilies, Crown Imperials, Polyanthus Narcissus, Paeonies, &c., are all desirable, and should be planted before the middle of November, as they will bloom finer than if delayed. Bulbs already give signs of life. The earlier they are planted, the earlier and stronger they will flower the coming Spring; and the more nourishment they will store up in the bulb for future bloom.

Biennials should now be planted out where they are to flower, and hardy perennials, when not in blossom, may be divided and transplanted. If in vigorous growth, delay until after hard frosts. If left too long to grow in the same spot, the best sorts will be apt to die out.

California Annuals, such as Clarkias, Collinsias, Nemophilas, Leptosiphons, Coreopsis, Erysimumis, &c., &c., may still be sown. Also Larkspurs, Pansies, &c. All these, if sown now, bloom earlier and finer than if delayed until Spring, which latter often prove quite indifferent in comparison, and are soon gone. When the foliage of Dahlias is killed by frost, cut off the stem near the ground, and draw earth over the crown of the plant to protect the tubers from frost. It is better to take them up and keep the roots in a shed or cellar, free from frost, in dry earth or sand.

RASPBERRIES should never be planted deep; if they are, many will die.

Deep digging (for trenching) is true economy; the quantity of crop will much more than repay the expense and time it takes.

Eleventh Month.

NOVEMBER, 1876.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.		CALENDAR FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES,				CALENDAR FOR THE NORTHERN STATES,				CALENDAR FOR THE MIDDLE STATES,			
D. B. M.		SOUTHERN STATES,				NORTHERN STATES,				New York City, Phila- delphia, Washington, New Jersey, Pennsyl- vania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.			
Full Moon.....		1 6 11 ev.				The Carolinas, Tennes- see, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana.				Boston, New England, New York State, Mich- igan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Oregon and Canada.			
Third Quarter..		8 11 57 mo											
New Moon.....		15 7 28 ev.											
First Quarter...		23 11 6 ev.											

Date.	Days.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	WEDNESDAY	6 18	5 10	rises.	6 33	4 53	rises.	6 30	4 57	rises.
2	THURSDAY	6 19	5 9	5 30	6 34	4 52	5 2	6 31	4 56	5 8
3	FRIDAY	6 20	5 8	6 18	6 35	4 51	5 44	6 32	4 55	5 50
4	SATURDAY	6 21	5 7	7 15	6 36	4 50	6 37	6 33	4 54	6 45
5	Sunday	6 22	5 7	8 21	6 38	4 49	7 45	6 34	4 53	7 52
6	MONDAY	6 23	5 6	9 33	6 39	4 47	9 2	6 35	4 51	9 8
7	TUESDAY	6 24	5 5	10 44	6 40	4 46	10 19	6 36	4 50	10 24
8	WEDNESDAY	6 25	5 4	11 50	6 42	4 45	11 13	6 38	4 49	11 36
9	THURSDAY	6 26	5 3	morn.	6 43	4 44	morn.	6 39	4 48	morn.
10	FRIDAY	6 27	5 2	0 56	6 44	4 43	0 46	6 40	4 47	0 48
11	SATURDAY	6 28	5 2	1 59	6 46	4 42	1 56	6 42	4 46	1 57
12	Sunday	6 29	5 1	3 0	6 47	4 41	3 4	6 43	4 45	3 4
13	MONDAY	6 30	5 0	4 3	6 48	4 40	4 12	6 44	4 44	4 12
14	TUESDAY	6 31	5 0	5 5	6 50	4 39	5 23	6 46	4 43	5 19
15	WEDNESDAY	6 32	4 59	sets.	6 51	4 38	sets.	6 47	4 42	sets.
16	THURSDAY	6 32	4 58	5 12	6 52	4 37	4 39	6 48	4 41	4 48
17	FRIDAY	6 33	4 58	5 58	6 53	4 36	5 21	6 49	4 40	5 28
18	SATURDAY	6 34	4 57	6 49	6 54	4 35	6 10	6 50	4 40	6 19
19	Sunday	6 35	4 56	7 44	6 55	4 34	7 9	6 51	4 39	7 16
20	MONDAY	6 36	4 56	8 45	6 57	4 34	8 14	6 52	4 38	8 20
21	TUESDAY	6 36	4 55	9 44	6 58	4 33	9 19	6 53	4 38	9 24
22	WEDNESDAY	6 37	4 55	10 41	6 59	4 32	10 22	6 54	4 37	10 26
23	THURSDAY	6 38	4 55	11 37	7 0	4 31	11 25	6 55	4 36	11 27
24	FRIDAY	6 39	4 54	morn.	7 2	4 31	morn.	6 57	4 36	morn.
25	SATURDAY	6 40	4 54	0 35	7 3	4 30	0 28	6 58	4 35	0 30
26	Sunday	6 40	4 54	1 32	7 4	4 30	1 32	6 59	4 35	1 32
27	MONDAY	6 41	4 54	2 30	7 5	4 29	2 37	7 0	4 35	2 36
28	TUESDAY	6 42	4 54	3 31	7 6	4 29	3 45	7 1	4 35	3 43
29	WEDNESDAY	6 43	4 54	4 37	7 8	4 29	4 58	7 3	4 35	4 54
30	THURSDAY	6 44	4 54	5 47	7 9	4 28	6 15	7 4	4 34	6 9

WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

If not done last month, the seeds there recommended may still be sown, but with less prospect of a satisfactory crop.

New beds of Asparagus, Sea-kale and Artichokes are best made at this season. Cabbages may be taken up and replanted the north side of a fence, close together, and covered with planks to keep the sun off; or, if not done till just before winter's frost, it is a good plan to pull them up by the root (do not cut off any of the root), and then put them close together, upside down, with the roots in the air, and cover the Cabbages over with six inches or more of earth; but dig a trench

around, a spade deep, to prevent water settling among them; this is easily done by covering the plants with earth.

Prepare for Spring planting by spading, trenching and digging in manure, in which operations always retain the best soil near the surface. Prepare a good supply of compost for Spring use, and to this end save falling leaves, haul woods earth and swamp muck, and litter of every description that can be worked up for the purpose.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.—The sooner you now plant out all kinds of fruit trees the better, but delay a little, if need be, to secure thorough preparation of the soil. Cuttings of some kind, such as of the Vine, Fig, Currant, &c., should be inserted. Make new Strawberry plantations. Plant out Raspberries, of which the American Black Cap, American Red Catawissa do well with us. Remove the earth from the collar of your Plum and Peach trees to where the roots begin to show, and expose the borer to the action of the frost. Kill him by digging him out with a knife, and leave the trees in this state until Spring. The frost will destroy the small ones that escape your vigilance.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.—Plant out at once all hardy Bulbs, Tulips, Hyacinths, &c. Also, seeds of hardy annuals. Divide the roots of hardy plants, such as Phloxes, Chrysanthemums, Violets, &c. Take up your Dahlias, and keep secure from frost. Tender shrubs and plants and bulbs must be protected or secured from frost.

THE ORCHARD.—Thousands of acres of Southern land—too poor for Cotton or Corn—may be profitably turned into Orchards, Vineyards. Our three *most certain* fruits are the Apple, the Grape and the Strawberry. With proper selections of varieties, and reasonable attention, these fruits never fail. We do not advocate many *varieties*, but give our readers a *select list* of such sorts as we have proved and *know* to be good; and we think it will be found to contain all the *very best* of the different varieties. We give, in most cases, the time of ripening in the vicinity of Georgia.

APPLES.—*Summer Varieties*—Red Astrachan, June; Yellow, June; Yellow Horse, July; Julian, July. *Autumn Varieties*—Taunton, Sept.; Disharoon, October; Bachelor, October; Buncombe, October. *Winter Varieties*—Mangum, Stephenson's Winter and Oconee Greening, in October; Green Crank, Shockley, Equinately and Yates, in Nov., later.

PEACHES.—*Freestones*—Nutmeg, May, June; Early Tillotson Early York, Early Admiral and Early Amelia, in June; Early Crawford, Stump the World, Van Zandt's Superb, George IV., Columbia or Pace and Eliza Schmitz, in July; Susquehannah, Tinley's Superb and Druid Hill, in August; Baldwin's Late October. *Clingstones*—Chinese and Georgia Cling, in July; Camak's Newington, July and August; Eaton's Golden, September; Nix Lake white, October; Pine Apple or Lemon and Heath, August; Athenian, September.

FOR FLOWERING IN POTS, a compost consisting of equal parts of garden soil and old hot bed, or any other manure, if well decayed, with about a sixth of the whole of coal grit, or of white sand or river sand, will grow most plants well.

Twelfth Month.

DECEMBER, 1876.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.			CALENDAR FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.			CALENDAR FOR THE NORTHERN STATES, Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Oregon and Canada.			CALENDAR FOR THE MIDDLE STATES, New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.		
D.	H.	M.									
Full Moon	1	5 44 mo.									
Third Quarter	7	9 3 ev.									
New Moon	15	0 54 ev.									
First Quarter	23	6 21 ev.									
Full Moon	30	4 39 ev.									

Date.	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	
1	FRIDAY	6	44	4 54 rises.	7	10	4 28	rises.	7	5	4 34 rises.
2	SATURDAY	6	45	4 54 6 5	7	11	4 28	5 28	7	6	4 34 5 35
3	Sunday	6	46	4 54 7 18	7	12	4 28	6 41	7	7	4 34 6 51
4	MONDAY	6	47	4 54 8 31	7	13	4 28	8 5	7	8	4 33 8 10
5	TUESDAY	6	47	4 54 9 42	7	14	4 28	9 22	7	9	4 33 9 26
6	WEDNESDAY	6	48	4 54 10 49	7	15	4 28	10 37	7	10	4 33 10 39
7	THURSDAY	6	49	4 54 11 53	7	16	4 28	11 49	7	11	4 33 11 50
8	FRIDAY	6	50	4 54 morn.	7	17	4 28	morn.	7	12	4 33 morn.
9	SATURDAY	6	50	4 54 0 55	7	18	4 28	0 57	7	13	4 33 0 57
10	Sunday	6	51	4 54 1 56	7	19	4 28	2 5	7	14	4 33 2 3
11	MONDAY	6	52	4 55 2 57	7	20	4 28	3 13	7	15	4 33 3 10
12	TUESDAY	6	53	4 55 3 58	7	21	4 28	4 21	7	16	4 33 4 16
13	WEDNESDAY	6	54	4 55 5 0	7	22	4 28	5 28	7	16	4 33 5 23
14	THURSDAY	6	55	4 55 6 4	7	23	4 28	6 38	7	17	4 33 6 21
15	FRIDAY	6	56	4 56 sets.	7	24	4 29	sets.	7	18	4 34 sets.
16	SATURDAY	6	56	4 56 5 36	7	24	4 29	5 0	7	18	4 34 5 7
17	Sunday	6	57	4 56 6 35	7	25	4 29	6 3	7	19	4 34 6 9
18	MONDAY	6	57	4 56 7 35	7	25	4 29	7 9	7	19	4 34 7 14
19	TUESDAY	6	58	4 57 8 33	7	26	4 30	8 12	7	20	4 35 8 16
20	WEDNESDAY	6	58	4 57 9 29	7	26	4 30	9 14	7	20	4 35 9 17
21	THURSDAY	6	59	4 58 10 25	7	27	4 31	10 16	7	21	4 36 10 18
22	FRIDAY	6	59	4 58 11 21	7	27	4 31	11 19	7	21	4 36 11 19
23	SATURDAY	7	0	4 59 morn.	7	28	4 32	morn.	7	22	4 37 morn.
24	Sunday	7	0	4 59 0 17	7	28	4 32	0 21	7	22	4 37 0 21
25	MONDAY	7	0	5 0 1 16	7	28	4 33	1 27	7	22	4 38 1 24
26	TUESDAY	7	1	5 1 2 17	7	29	4 33	2 34	7	23	4 38 2 31
27	WEDNESDAY	7	1	5 1 3 23	7	29	4 34	3 48	7	23	4 39 3 43
28	THURSDAY	7	1	5 2 4 34	7	29	4 34	5 5	7	23	4 39 4 59
29	FRIDAY	7	2	5 3 5 45	7	29	4 35	6 21	7	23	4 40 6 14
30	SATURDAY	7	2	5 4 6 53	7	30	4 36	7 30	7	24	4 41 7 21
31	Sunday	7	3	5 5 rises.	7	30	4 37	rises.	7	24	4 42 rises.

WORK FOR DECEMBER.

In the Cotton States, and where the winters are mild, the early Peas may be planted for first crops. The Early Frame and Bishop's Peas are among the best for the purpose.

On the coast in the Gulf States, Spinach, Lettuce, Mustard, Cresses, Carrots, Parsnips, Parsley and Turnips may be sown this month. Plant Onion sets and Buttons, Windsor and Mazagan Broad Beans; transplant Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Brocoli, Shallots, Garlic and Onions; tie up Endive. The crop before planted keep clear of weeds.

Where the frost is at all severe, in all the up country of the South, it is not best to plant much this month, as the crops will do better if

delayed until Spring is about to open. Hardy Perennials, Sea-kale, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Horse Radish and Strawberries may be set out, but the roots should not be exposed to cold winds. Protect Asparagus beds with litter. Trenching, digging, ridging and draining may go on when the ground is not wet or frozen. But the great business of the month, after finishing up jobs not done in November, is to provide material for manure; collect for this purpose forest leaves, wood and swamp earth, &c., with which litter the stock and stable. Collect pea brush, bean poles, stakes and supports of all kinds, and prepare in bad weather, ready for Spring use. Get up a stock of tallies to use as needed.

The best time to plant trees, vines, &c., is from the fall of the leaf in Autumn until the middle of January. Evergreens, if carefully handled, may also be moved during the same period, but the safest time is just as they are pushing out their new growth in the Spring.

VINES, HONEYSUCKLES, and all climbing plants that are wanted to grow rapidly should be cut down to within a few inches of the ground when transplanted.

Always collect **LEAVES**, for they, when decayed, form leaf mould, the best substitute for peat, which is the only soil suitable for pot-plants with very fine roots, such as Heaths and Australian hard-wooded plants.

CLAY, when burnt with refuse wood and litter of any vegetable description, becomes available for mixing and improving light sandy soil.

PEAS, when grown in very rich ground, will sometimes continue running up without blooming. In that case, run a spade down perpendicularly along the whole length of the row on each side, about one foot from the stem. This root prunes them and often throws them into bloom in a few days.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

Publish the following Catalogues during the year :

- No. 1.—Catalogue of **VEGETABLE, AGRICULTURAL, &c., SEEDS**, ready in January.
 - No. 2.—Catalogue of **FLOWER SEEDS**, containing directions for their Cultivation, with over 1,000 Varieties, ready in January.
 - No. 3.—Catalogue of **TREE and SHRUB SEEDS**, with Directions for their Cultivation, with over 300 Varieties, ready in March.
 - No. 4.—Catalogue of **FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS**, and other Spring Bulbs, ready in February.
 - No. 5.—Catalogue of **DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS**, with Directions for their Management, ready in September.
 - No. 6.—Catalogue and Almanac, with Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables in the **SOUTHERN STATES**, ready in October.
-  **TRADE LISTS** of the above, for seed Merchants, published in May, August and October.